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OF

WABASH

CO. COUNTY

INDIANA.

From actual Surveys by and under the direction

of
HOSEA PAUL C.E.

Principal Assistants

P.A. CUNNINGHAM, R.W. TWITCHELL.

To which is added

A TOWNSHIP MAP OF THE STATE OF INDIANA

ALSO

AN OUTLINE AND RAIL ROAD MAP OF THE

UNITED STATES

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During the French and English war all the British trade posts in the west had broken up. From 1765 to 1776, the French population about Vincennes and along the Miami villages of the Wabash valley, dwelt peacefully and in the enjoyment of the most substantial freedom and civil liberties. The manners of the wilderness, without taxes, and in friendship with the Indians, they passed their lives away in hunting, fishing, trading in furs, and raising a few potatoes and a little corn for their families. Many of them intermarried with the Indians, and many more of these more securely bonded and strengthened. A race of half-breeds grew up whose mothers were more Indian than French, and the intermingling of the two people and their languages is still to be seen in the names of places and persons. The manners of the French traders, never any too strict, did not improve by their intercourse with the aborigines. They soon learned to excel even them in habits of indolence, dissipation and luxury. They made no effort to become learned in letters, skilled in agricultural pursuits, nor ingenious in the practice of the mechanical arts. Dancing, running foot-races, jumping, wrestling, and shooting at marks were among their favorite amusements. Their manners and customs carried both a wide condition of barbarism; but left them below a state of true civilization. The savage nature of the Indians were in some degree softened by this intercourse; but their ready adoption of all the corrupting vices of such a state of society engendered, rendered them decidedly the worse for the contact.

Upon the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, many of the French, having taken the oath of allegiance to the British government at the close of the French and English war, were very instrumental in inciting the various tribes with whom they had intercourse to wage a border warfare against the protracted frontier of the American colonies. The Miami were among the last to take up the tomahawk in the cause of the British, when they had never loved any too well, but during the latter part of the eight years' struggle and the several years afterwards, during General Washington's administration, they were exceedingly hostile. At successive periods, they defeated expeditions sent against them under Harmer and St. Clair, and only yielded finally to the superior military superiority of that noted Indian fighter, General Anthony Wayne. A treaty of peace was concluded between them and the United States authorities, at Greenville, in August, 1795, at which time Le Veau was great chief of the nation, which was signed on the 10th of September, but time out after the breaking out of the war of 1812.

Following the example of many of the surrounding tribes at that time, a party of them again started on the war-paths, and were again most severely punished for so doing. Many of them retreated friendly to the United States, but a few parties had joined in open hostilities in connection with the warlike Shawnee under Tecumseh, and the Kickapoo and Potawatowies. They were forced to retreat to the Ohio River, although informed that their failure to do so would be considered as evidence of their having withdrawn from the protection of the United States. The position of their villages, situated in several places, afforded them few opportunities of furnishing aid to others already in the field, or of waging a destructive warfare against the unprotected border settlements, and their destruction was accordingly resolved upon by General Harrison, in November, 1812. The object of carrying out this design devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel John B. Campbell, who was furnished with a detachment of six hundred mounted men and the usual small company of spies and guides. Owing to unavoidable delay, the expedition did not march until Greenville until the 14th of December, when they set out for their destination, eighty miles distant.

They were under special orders to spare, if possible, a number of the Miami, who were known to be friendly to the whites; among them Richardville, a half-Frenchman, the second chief of the Miami, Pecon, the principal chief, and Captain Charley, the principal chief of the Eel River, and several others. The troops suffered many hardships and much privation in the route, caused by the extreme severity of the weather, and the nature of the road over which they were obliged to travel. On the 17th of December, they arrived at the mouth of the Miami, on the north bank of the Mississippi, at the mouth of Jovius Creek in this county; which they destroyed, killing eight warriors and taking forty-two prisoners, including women and children. Three other villages, situated low down the river, and from the tops of them retired and went into camp, on the top of the village first burned. Here they were attacked before daylight, on the following morning by a large party of Indians, pressed by and accompanied with a most hideous yell. Col. Campbell was holding a consultation with his field officers at the time, as to whether they would be warranted in advancing further into the enemy's country in their present condition, the men being greatly fatigued, and many of them frost-bitten, and their horses suffering from lack of sufficient forage. The sudden attack broke up the council, and the expedition withdrew; every man running to his post. Having the advantage of the wind, they were enabled to make a safe and light retreat, and forty-two wounded, many of whom afterwards died, owing to the exposure and extreme indolence of the weather. Among the killed was the noble Lieutenant Walk in his memory many of the warriors, and the hundred and seven horses were killed in the battle, and their lives, says the commanding officer, "I was no doubt saved the lives of a great many men." The Indians, whose force numbered about three hundred, were completely routed, and the remainder fled in confusion, and it is supposed that an equal number were carried away dead or mortally wounded. Little Thunder, a nephew of the great

Man-of-war, Little Turtle, was the most conspicuous Indian who took part in the engagement, and distinguished himself by his efforts to ensure the Indians with courage and confidence.

After the battle of the Mississippi most of the hostile portion of the Miami, under the leadership of Detroit, and a few moved to Oton with the Delaware, and settled under the protection of the United States.

On the examination and signing of a treaty by the British in 1812, at Greenville, in Adams County, Harrison, a member of the Miami, finding themselves deserted by their British allies, and in a most deplorable state of destitution, were induced to seek for peace. An armistice was entered into with the British, and the Miami, in consideration of which granted a certain number of hostilities until further action could be taken on the part of the government.

About one thousand Miami, seven hundred of whom were women and children, assembled at Fort Wayne, in the foregoing January, in an almost starving condition. The Potawatowies, in considerable numbers and extreme destitution, soon followed. The warriors were supplied with sufficient ammunition for their hunting parties, and instructions of most and flour, while the women and children were furnished with a small allowance of provisions regularly.

In July, 1814, a treaty was held at Greenville, known as the Second Treaty of Greenville, which conditions of permanent peace were established. In this treaty, one Captain Charley, whose memory is perpetuated in the name of Charley Creek, and in the name of an addition to the town of Leitchfield, was particularly conspicuous. On the only exception, the only condition was the unwillingly to accept the terms of peace unless they were so to allow the Miami to remain neutral in the war with the English. The terms of peace offered were fairly accepted by his tribe; but not by him, and a large number of his warriors set out with General Cass for Detroit, in the following August, leaving their wives and children at Greenville, to be supported at the expense of the government.

From this time until the close of the war, the Miami lived on professed terms of peace with the United States. Occasional incursions were made by scattered bands composed of fragments of different tribes, in which settlers were often murdered, and losses frequently stolen, and these atrocities were in their turn offset by the occasional arrival of some peaceable Indian by an outcast ranger. Acts of this nature seldom met with any punishment, according to the forms of law, and the really guilty parties generally escaped unhurt. Such was border life in the times of peace.

After the close of the war with England, in 1815, terms of peace were settled with the Indians at a general treaty held in the vicinity of Detroit; and from that period until the termination of their existence as a tribe, the Miami maintained the most peaceable relations with the United States, and the Blackhawk war of 1832, they abandoned their firm friends.

By the provisions of forty-four different treaties, which, between the beginning of the year 1765 and the close of 1849, had been made with the Miami and the other tribes in several places, the various other tribes within its territory, this title to all lands lying within the boundaries of the State of Indiana had been extinguished, and they agreed to move to separate districts of country beyond the western limit of the State, and a few individual reserves made, some of which are still occupied by them.

During the latter years of their occupancy their tribes had grown smaller, and the government, which was their main dependence for subsistence, had fast disappeared from a land which was beginning to echo to the ringing axe of the frontiersman. The territory ceded at each successive treaty narrowed the limits of their hunting grounds, and the title of western emigration pointing in to fill the country as soon as it was open to settlement. The treaty of 1825, which was held on ground now within the limits of Walsh County, was the last of the western part of the country now in the Wabash River, and all land lying between the Wabash and Eel rivers. The Miami were still to occupy the territory south of the Wabash, and east of a line drawn south from the mouth of the Wabash, and the Potawatowies to the north of the line. This constituted a part of the "Thirty Mile Reserve," as it was called. In November, 1838, that was sold to the United States, and in November, 1840, the last treaty was held, by which all remaining lands, except a few individual reserves, which are still occupied by them, were ceded to the United States, to be vacated after five years' time, when they were to be removed to new hunting grounds beyond the Mississippi. In 1842, the last chief of the last treaty was carried into exile, and they were removed, with their families and all their possessions, to a country where they were no longer to trouble them, and the forests which had sheltered their ancestors for ages, were to be the property of the new State, and separated the last remnants of the once powerful Miami Nation.

In glancing back over the history of this strange and unfortunate people, we are struck with the magnitude of the calamities which, in a long and mournful period of ignorance, superstition, injustice, war, and barbarity, coupled with the most degrading intemperance. There were men, proud and yet, who successfully resisted the advances of civilization, and who were the founders of the foundations of civilization, and the precepts of Christianity. But these philanthropists were few in number, with but few supporters, and the Miami became, without schools and without the means of their lives, in general, a prey to the various instances filling the victims of savage violence. At the present day a few small, mixed, and interbreed bands constitute all

that remains of the once powerful tribe. Their tombs are their graves, their industries and their wives, which were carried from the land men of the white race, still rising to the sea, are fast fast fading away to decay and decay. Their numbers are so rapidly decreasing year by year, that the time will not be long before annihilation around them, the last fragments of one of the most powerful aboriginal nations of North America are passing away from the earth forever.

OBSTACLES TO SETTLEMENT.

Though in 1830 the Indian title had already been extinguished to a large portion of the land in this part of Indiana, and though the few Indians still remaining were peacefully disposed, there was little to induce actual settlement or immigration. The face of the country was clothed with a principal forest, uncut, save by the roaming Indians, the growing heart, the middle deer, and the hungry wolf, whose loud cry resounded through the lonely fastnesses, only to die away with no response but its own echoes.

In this wild state, the country was severely adapted for the abode of civilized man, and offered to those who might seek a home in its wilds a lifetime of toil and privation, especially if they, abandoning the gun and the chase, sought to obtain a living from the pursuits of agriculture. More than 1000, it was estimated, of the landless and landless, were annually being sent away to reach it save by a long and arduous journey through a trackless wilderness, which had little to offer to cheer the adventurous emigrant on his lonely way. Some found their way farther by following the waters of the Ohio to the Wabash, but this way of reaching it was extremely tedious, working up stream and constantly meeting with obstacles that made their journey often the occasion of many hardships. Not only must they take with them their household goods and wearing apparel, but food and provisions as well, for nothing could be raised until a clearing was made; and often it was the second year before a family could raise enough to subsist upon. During the summer season the cattle and horses were left to shift for themselves, finding such grazing as they could in the woods. In the winter they subsisted mainly by browsing on the tops and branches of trees cut down while clearing the land.

Notwithstanding the many obstacles which made this then remote region practically as far away as Alaska now is, a few adventurous spirits, bold and enterprising, led by their numbers were bold and scattered, many of them coming only to make what they might be beyond the borders of civilization.

But the spirit of progress which has ever characterized the present century, and which has been mostly landless, was beginning to break up a waste, and being more on the great lakes nor on a navigable stream, means were taken to make a more easy access. The inauguration of the canal system of public works in this State, and the opening of a route followed by works of little less magnitude in the State of Ohio.

Then was the project conceived to unite the waters of the Mamsee and the Wabash, and thus, by the construction of a navigable canal, make a line of continuous water communication from the Ohio River to the lakes that would realize the settlement and development of the country possible.

On the completion of this work then, we may say, was this region first prepared to become the home of a busy and thriving people.

THE WABASH AND ERIE CANAL, ETC.

The final location of the route of this important work was made during the spring of 1834, but preliminary surveys had been made three or four years previously. Among the engineers employed in the location and construction of the canal were Jesse L. Williams, of Fort Wayne, John Roche, of Huntington, and Stearns Fisher, of Wabash, all of whom are now living.

On the 4th of May, 1834, contracts for the construction of the canal hereabouts were struck off at a public letting held at the "Twenty Grounds," the work of clearing and grading was soon begun and pushed rapidly forward. A large number of laborers were brought in, mostly Irish, and though generally peaceable and industrious, yet they were so remote from the resorts of settled communities that at times it was difficult to keep them from deeds of violence.

Below the Twenty Grounds, the laborers were Protestants or Orangemen; up about Largo they were Catholics. The antagonism between these two factions is always great, and at some times the spirit of controversy runs so high that a general riot was imminent. This was no idle rumor or mere chance encounter of a few meeting by accident, though these were of frequent occurrence; but the spirit of the times left their work in a daily animating themselves not only with axes, spades, and chains, but guns and pistols as well. A general battle ensued, in which it is stated that a number lost their lives, the engagement taking place near Largo.

The canal authorities had strict measures to stop the war, and troops were sent from Fort Wayne for that purpose. The Indians, too, touched their senses, and could hardly be restrained from joining their lives in the great work of the canal. Some of the engagements in the outbreak were published; but as by the exertions of the canal authorities most of the tales were

On the day when little Frances was captured five years before, she was carried off rapidly through the woods; a trail had been made near the French house. In the bottom of a spring she was taken to Nashville, where she was held until the arrival of the boatmen from the West, where she lived a year. In an account with the notable habits of the people, her father was said to be a great gambler, and there is no doubt that when the waxy mother was hunting up and down the state she had seen her come into the hands of her husband, who certainly would have been fortunate if he never met her.

Frances had been married to a man, by whom she had four children. She was very kind and affectionate, and was very devoted to her husband and descendants, many of the latter being around her. After a time she seemed to form quite an attachment for her brothers, who of course were old, and she offered them a half acre of land, and they moved near her. They in turn proposed to her to join them in one lot, but she thanked them and declined. She was an Indian in everything except birth, and she lived and died. Her death took place in 1847.

Another instance of a similar nature, which came within the limits of this county also, was that of a daughter of Moses Thorn, of Lafayette. She was stolen when a child, during the war of 1812, and grew up among the Indians, finally marrying a Miami known as "Captain Dixon," who lived near Ashland. With him she lived very happily until a few years ago, when she put an end to her life by throwing herself in the Missis-sippa.

MURDER OF EDWARD BOYLE AND THE FRENCH FAMILY.

The history of Wabash County is in the main a peaceful one. Since the death of the Missis-sippa, fought so near its borders, and killing so many of its dusky inhabitants, it has been remote from the scenes of war and bloodshed, and yet its history would not be complete without putting in an account of a deed of bloody violence, unparalleled in the annals of the Wabash Valley.

On the north side of the river, near by down to the quiet hamlet now known as Rich Valley or Keller's Station, there lived, in the year 1834, a quiet industrious man named Aaron French. He owned no land, but was "partner" in Keller's farm. In the summer season he worked at odd jobs such as the merchandising, affording, chopping, digging, and clearing and otherwise helping the farmers. He was willing and ready enough, but from a sick ambition to go into the mercantile employment, he had a lack of thrift rather than from any positive habits of idleness, was often unable to provide his family with the necessaries of life, especially during the winter season, when he and his family of a wife and five children were often obliged to beg from the neighbors to contribute to supply them with food.

Here they had lived for several years, subsisting in this hamlet to some way by occupying a little cabin by themselves, when there appeared on the scene a man and his wife, of whom we will have occasion to speak hereafter.

This worthy couple, Hubbard by name, took up their quarters with the French family, as they had grown to and to their scanty means by soliciting another family outside their humble roof.

Four French not only suffered from poverty, but sickness was added to his afflictions, and he often for a long time lay ill.

In October, 1835, he was sick in this way, and some of the neighbors called to see him, among them were Stearns Fisher, and afterwards James Lewis, who came on Saturday evening, October 6th. The invalid told Mr. Lewis a story of his woes, that he almost despaired of recovery, unless he could get to a healthier climate, and that if he could raise some money by selling off what little property he had he would try and get away. On his way home, Mr. Lewis pondered over French's statement, and thought it would be a kindness to the family, and to a certain extent a relief to the neighborhood to assist him in getting off.

A morning or two afterwards he started to see French, and buy him out, and thus afford him the necessary means to get away with.

Approaching the cabin he encountered the Hubbard couple bearing a bundle of straw upon their heads. Hubbard, who spoke up and said "They'll sell goods," as if they were clearing up after the man.

Lewis asked them how it happened. They told him that French's landlord, from an Ohio county, had come there in the night, bringing news of his father's death in Iowa, and that he had left them here, and wished them to go home and live.

The brother had arrived at Peru on the evening train, had come directly there, and he took the family into a wagon, and had brought for the purpose, and started back to Peru again in the night, so as to be able to take the early morning train, as at that time but two trains a day were run, one in each direction.

Hubbard informed Lewis that he had bought all their things, and to be sent back home French could leave when he was so able, and that he had bought the land, and was now in the act of clearing on the farm owned up at the present of Lewis.

There were various circumstances making Hubbard's story a plausible one, and Mr. Lewis and subsequent inquirers were easily satisfied. No doubt he was a man of good character, and of French gave but but little or no account.

Hubbard lived in the cabin, constructed by him, until the spring of 1835, when developments began to be made which must have disturbed his tranquillity.

At this time a party of young men from Wabash went down the canal for the purpose of fishing. The water was partially drawn out of the canal that it might be repaired. In drawing them some they discovered the dead body of a man, which had evidently been there during a winter vacation. The body bore marks of violence, as having been beaten with a club or stone on the back part of the head. The man was also severely scratched and cut in an apparent effort at self-protection.

George Boyd, James and Constable James Wilson were sent for, and an inquest held. No one appeared who could identify the dead body of the stranger, and a description of the body was made out, the corpse was buried between the canal and river.

During these years, 1834 and 1835, the Toledo, Wabash, and Western Railroad was being constructed, and a large force of men had been employed along the line, and the inquiry went around to ascertain who might be missing from among this large floating population.

At this time A. C. Thurber, one of the contractors on the railroad, and Dr. E. B. Thomas (now of La Grange) saw that the description given corresponded to that of one Edward Boyle, who had disappeared some months previous.

The grave was opened, and in the presence of Clark How, Major of Thomas, and others, water was extracted from the river, the face of the corpse was washed, and they identified the dead body as that of Edward Boyle.

Up to the fall previous this man Boyle had worked on the railroad, and had looked for the other lands along the line. In the summer he had been taken very sick, and was attended by Dr. Thomas. At one time his life was despaired of, and he sent for the priest and gave into his charge some four or five hundred dollars in silver and gold coin, and directed him what to do with it in the event of his death. Upon his recovery, the money was returned to him. Hubbard prevailed on him to go out and hunt for his wife, and to take his baggage up there and shortly afterwards disappeared. The man Boyle had no family or intimate friends near, so that Hubbard's explanation that he had come into the neighborhood of Lafayette to teach school was credible, as Boyle was a member of some literary organizations.

But the finding of the body of the murdered man along the canal put a different face upon the matter, and deputy-sheriff Thomas, constable Tyler, and others went to Hubbard's farm, and had looked for the other lands along the line. The man Boyle had no family or intimate friends near, so that Hubbard's explanation that he had come into the neighborhood of Lafayette to teach school was credible, as Boyle was a member of some literary organizations.

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of the jurors being, Jonathan Copeland, Samuel Stewart, A. W. Grant, Hezekiah Cook, Jonathan Wesson, Elias Parrott, Henry McCluskey, Enoch Jackson, L. B. Musselman, R. G. Arnold, Jesse Jackson, and John Adams.

The defense was ably conducted by the testimony being overwhelming, a verdict of guilty was brought in, and he was sentenced to be hung on the 13th day of December, 1835.

Efforts of counsel to get a new trial or change of venue prevailed, the verdict was set aside, and the appointment of day. Though manifestly intended to be a private one, it was practically public, thousands of people flocking to the court-house square to witness it, and a film of the deed of John Hubbard went out into the unknown land, a victim of the extreme penalty of the law. A plaster cast of his head and shoulders is preserved by Dr. James Ford, and shows the likeness of a man who was capable of making an honorable record in life.

The body of Hubbard was buried, but it is said was soon afterwards disinterred "in the interest of science," and that it was discovered he had carried several bullets in his body for many years. How he got these wounds, or what other crimes he committed, will doubtless ever remain a mystery.

In the case of his wife, a change of venue was obtained, and she was tried in Grant County, Judge Pettit conducting her defense. She was found guilty, and sentenced to penitentiary for life, where she still remains.

This case the history of the greatest tragedy ever committed in the limits of the county.

PIONEER JUSTICE.

An incident may be narrated to show how justice was administered in those early days, the story being told by Stearns Fisher, a prominent actor at that period.

In 1834 David Burr kept a tavern for the accommodation of travelers. His was at the "Country grounds" in Wabash. A vagrant coming along, he set him at work about the tavern, waiting on the table and making himself generally useful. Doubtless the salary attached to the performance of the many and arduous duties of the man was small, and we can scarcely blame him for seeking to fill his purse in any lawful way. But travelers have rights, and so thought Mr. Burr, a guest at the history of Mr. Burr, when he awoke one morning to find upon his table some forty dollars, had been stolen from him during the night.

Suspicion fell upon the man as being the thief. Whether the money was his, or of some other man, or what other facts or circumstances attended the conclusion, is not stated. But the landlord and his guest became satisfied of the man's guilt. Remote as they were from the machinery of courts, together with the reluctance of the man to take the necessary law present, they came to the conclusion to administer the punishment then and there.

Tying his hands to an elevated railing, said to have horses to Burr went to the mill, and got some "galls" or "aristoles" and returned, intending to give the man a terrible lashing.

By this time others had gathered; Stearns Fisher, and the Indian, Alloh-sh. Better counsels prevailed, and instead of inflicting the summary and unfeeling punishment they had intended, it was decided to let the law take its course, and Alloh-sh was engaged to take the man to Huntington, which was the location of the nearest magistrate.

Alloh-sh was a noble-looking specimen of a warrior, tall and finely formed. He was fearlessly attired in the Indian costume, had his rifle in his hand, and tomahawk and scalping-knife in his belt. The man was an Irishman, a race of men not generally noted for any love for their real brethren, and upon being untied from the rails, tremblingly obeyed Alloh-sh, when he pointed in the direction of Huntington and told him to go on.

Thus the culprit took up his march, Alloh-sh following close at his heels, and watching his every motion with the wily sagacity of a savage. Mills followed after on horse-back, and arriving at Huntington a magistrate was found and the following held in trial. As at that time the law proceeded in the same order as before, Alloh-sh taking good care of his prisoner, giving him an opportunity to escape. Arriving at Marion, they found court in session, and the man was at once put upon the trial, and the following day was on his way to Jeffersonville Penitentiary under charge of the regular officers of the law.

THE LEGEND OF SILVER CREEK.

This stream, passing through the northeast part of Talbot Township, derives its name from an incident of border times, which was variously related, and is now generally forgotten.

Many years ago a party of officials who were on their way to the "pavement grounds" which were located at the forks of the Wabash near the present town of Huntington, had in their charge a large sum of money, but were not in possession of the Indians, under the terms of various treaties, and who at that period resided at this place to receive the money due them. As the party journeyed on, they kept a close guard over their charge, but one day, as they were about to reach the residence of a settler, a horse was released, and for a moment the treasure was left unguarded.

A messenger of the party, whom we will call Ferguson, saw

his opportunity, and, not being able to resist the temptation, seized one of the boxes filled with silver coin, and started into the woods. The thief was soon overtaken by the justice, who, some future time when the storm had blown over to go back there and get the money, and returned to camp as unconcerned as possible.

The officials soon missed the law, and suspecting Percussion of the theft, accused him with committing the crime. His denial only incensed them; as they themselves were liable for the money, and would suffer disgrace, if not punishment, unless they could find the culprit. Reversing the proposition of law, which presumes the innocence of a man until his guilt is clearly proven, they acted upon the hypothesis that he had committed the deed, and, if he chose, could show them where he put the money.

This they desired him to do, and to make their wishes so plain that he could not misunderstand what they wanted of him, and that he might feel that they were anxious about it and really in earnest, they did not content themselves with mild requests, or even urgent demands, nor stop with threatening to arrest him; but took summary and effective means by putting him to torture.

In what way this was administered, accounts differ. Some state that a rope was put around his neck, and he was hung, but cut down before life was extinct; the process being repeated a number of times, until he made a confession.

Another account is, that he was severely whipped, without betraying the secret; but that overbearing them say that they would drown him in the deepest part of the river, he became thoroughly satisfied that he had better confess, and he finally wanted the information, and in short went merrily to his death. He then confessed that he had stolen the money, and directed them to the place where he had secreted it. There it lay, covered over with a large quantity of straw in a little stream, which ever since has been known as Silver Creek.

WOLF SCALPS.

Here, as elsewhere in the country, wolves were very numerous, and were a serious annoyance to the settlers. They seldom offered to molest man or any large stock; but were fond of hunting, and after nightfall made the woods roan with their baying.

To rid the country of these pests was a part of the duty of the settler, and in order to stimulate the work, a bounty was paid for their scalps. An illustration of this fact may be taken from the record of the proceedings of the Commissioners in 1837, which are as follows: "James Carter applied in open court and presented his certificate from the clerk of said county, sworn to as the law directs, that he had killed three wolves within four miles of the seat of justice of said county, and presented to him, the said Clerk, the sum of six dollars; being two dollars on each scalp as aforesaid."

Rais and rabbits are said to have been unknown previous to about 1845. In 1824, at the time our first harvest, there was great contention among the squirrels, and for some reason or other they took up their journey northward. They swam the Wabash River in great numbers, and had at times the appearance of an army. Like the grasshopper raid, they brought devastation in their train, and an old settler told the story of keeping two men busy shooting them and driving them away from his twenty-acre field of corn. After about ten days, the numbers of these rodents had so much diminished that the presence of a guard was no longer necessary.

THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

Throughout the pioneering of the country there ran a spirit of jocular hilarity and general good feeling, which may be looked for in any of the late inhabitants of a more populous region. When neighbors were quarrelsome, they sat down and talked with their neighbors, and not only neighbors, but friends. Under the pressure of adverse circumstances which crowded them all alike on every hand, they made common cause against their common wrong. When neighbors were quarrelsome, they sat down and talked with their neighbors, and not only neighbors, but friends. Under the pressure of adverse circumstances which crowded them all alike on every hand, they made common cause against their common wrong, and each took a lively interest in the other's welfare. "It seems as though we had been brothers then," says an old back-wood-man, on grazing freely back into the "good old times," "and a regret has never passed away, that those days of kindly fellowship have forever passed away."

With the hard experiences incident to living in a country so isolated from all civilization and adding an unbroken wilderness, these experiences were more generally those of the present time, were want to imagine, though they had their rounds of merry-making and social enjoyments which were seasons of great hilarity. At such times, drinking was carried on to an extent that was hardly less compatible with good morality; but either the rougher exposure of backwoods life, or the low position of quality of the article consumed, rendered its effects less pernicious than at the present day. At a wedding, it was the centre of the feast; and at a funeral, the order of mourning music. At a wedding, it furnished the staple beverage; and at their feasts and all other gatherings, its presence was considered one of the indispensable requisites of the hospitality. Such was the custom of the land, and it is passed away.

The arrival of a new settler in the neighborhood was an item of interest to every one, and the big race which was sure to soon follow was looked forward to with great expectancy, espe-

cially by the younger members of the community. There would be an odd-looking company there, when all had gathered, strange in many respects, and at the present day they would appear strange in dress, some wearing still the deer-skin moccasins, and buckskin leggings of the savage, some clad in homely linen of domestic manufacture, and others still, in clothing brought from the States. Hats varied all the way from the home-made tall-cap of racoon or wolf-skin and the white broad-brim, to the more or less decorated cocked hat of the general. But the men themselves varied more widely than their apparel. There were some from France, who had spent a lifetime in the wilds, and grown up in intimate acquaintance with its wilds and hardships; learned its rough ways and how to meet them; fought Indians and tracked them there; waded over against the wild lawns of the forests and sublimated them; and there were Yankees, fresh from the far down east, who had brought such exalted opinions of the "land of steady habits" with them it was a wonder they were ever tempted to leave it; and there were Quakers from the land of William Penn, and representatives of the commonwealth of old Virginia. Pat and Michael, from the "old country," were present, and beside them Hans and Johannes, from Frederland, and amid this motley group, one had spent a few years in the wilds of far foreign lands, poor lot, of a race who were once the proud possessors of the entire continent, were drawn thither by curiosity to witness the destruction of their forefoll old hunting grounds by their more cultured and ambitious successors. They craned on them with sad and dejected vision from a distance, to sink away again and be lost from sight amid the shades of the forest.

The first school-houses were built in the same manner as the late buildings of the frontier, except that for a window a log was cut out the entire length of one side, and across the aperture thus formed, light sticks were tacked at intervals, to which old newspapers were pasted, and afterwards ground, to form a kind of translucent paper. In front of the building was fastened at a proper angle, supported by pins in the logs, to answer the purpose of a writing-desk, while the scholars sat on a high bench in front of it, and pored over the knotty problems in his book or Green's grammar. In front of the building was fastened at a proper angle, supported by pins in the logs, to answer the purpose of a writing-desk, while the scholars sat on a high bench in front of it, and pored over the knotty problems in his book or Green's grammar.

There were a moral people; cases of crime and acts of dishonor were almost unknown among them. In the course of time, log cabins were erected here and there in the forests, where the old-fideliants and pointed ends of log-roaching were often recurring Sabbath; but for many years before this order of things came into the only faint observance of the Sabbath was made at the end of the week of rest for the young. It was a general raising day, when families gathered from each other met and gathered around the plentifully set board of homely fare to talk over the old days and the pleasant times spent in the past. It was just as if they were sitting at the table of an old friend next to sign that those golden times of bygone days have passed away.

GENERAL SURFACE.

The surface of the country is very generally level, and there is no part that can be called hilly or broken, save in the immediate vicinity of a few of the rivers. There are some excellent quarries of red sandstone, and some of the best of the country are of this nature. The underlying rock is limestone, and belongs to the upper Silurian formation.

This rock is exposed in the bluffs along the Wabash, Saline, and Mississippi Rivers, and some excellent quarries of flagging and building stone are found, besides much that is adapted for burning into lime.

This rock abounds in fossils or remains of species of living beings which are now extinct. Fine specimens of trilobites and knierled fossils are often quarried out.

The rock is usually stratified in thin layers occupying a horizontal position, but in some instances, as may be witnessed in the point of rock near the railroad bridge west of Liberty, it assumes a nearly vertical position as if they formed the sides of a mound or cone. Further away from the main streams, the strata are nearly covered with drift. The larger tributaries of the Wabash, rising in the level country, have in their course cut channels through the drift into the underlying rock, thus forming some picturesque scenery. To the westward, much of the country is almost an unbroken plain, the level of the water-courses but little depressed below that of the surrounding country, and artificial drainage is necessary to bring the land into productiveness. In the description of the principal rivers and townships, more will be said about the character of the surface and soil of this portion of the country.

Wabash River.—This important stream passes through the central part of the county in a westerly direction, slightly inclining to the south. It flows in the State of Ohio, and is about four hundred miles in length, but it is in this county that it receives its first considerable tributary, the Saline, and the level of the water-courses and the position of the river.

The Mississippi, another important tributary of the Wabash, entering that stream near Vera, some six or seven miles west of the line of this county, passes through Liberty and West Liberty townships.

El River.—This stream enters the county at Liberty Mills, and takes a southerly easterly course to Utman. Its general course is crooked, and its waters more sluggish and less clear. It has no large tributaries, but is very fertile in this county. It enters the Wabash at Logansport.

As its name would seem to imply, this stream was first so called from the abundance of eels within its waters, though of

later years these snake-like fish have become more scarce. At the time of the first settlement on its banks it was very full of fish of all kinds, and according to some authorities was once an Indian word used to denote all fish, and if translated into English would be "Fish River." This latter hypothesis is not very well supported, however, and seems in fact quite doubtful.

SOIL AND PRODUCTIONS.

From the description given of the surface of the country, it will be seen that it is one well adapted to agriculture. There is almost an entire absence of rocky ridges, stony tracts, or irreclaimable marshes. In the early days of settlement, a number of tracts which had been reserved by the surveyors as "swamp lands," were considered of little value, but upon being cleared off and ditched so as to afford an outlet for the water, much of this land was found to be quite valuable, and is now ranked as among the best.

Defective Statistics.—Before entering into a description of crops raised, etc., it may be well to remark and to regret, that the statistics of the acreage and production of different crops and the number and value of the different kinds of live stock, are so deficient and imperfect as to have little value. Such returns, indeed, have been made by the assessors of the various townships, but some of them are so palpably wrong that it has been deemed best not to insert them. Some of the assessors complain, and no doubt with good reason, that the people neglect or refuse to give the information required of them, from a fear that it will lead to increased taxation.

Some of the statistics that will be extensive, and such as are deemed of sufficient interest will be inserted in the work.

Corn.—This may be said to be the most important crop raised in the county, and the quantity raised has been increased from year to year. Formerly, it required much manual labor to tend it, but now, nearly all the work of planting and tending is done by horse-power. The crop of 1874 was unusually large, and such as was sold found a ready market, at a price of about sixty cents per bushel.

Price of Corn.—The following are the average prices paid by T. W. King at his warehouse in Wabash during the years named: 1870, 40 cents; 1871, 35 cents; 1872, 35 cents; 1873, 50 cents; 1874, 60 cents.

Wheat.—Large crops of this staple are raised in the county, probably more in the Red River Valley than in other parts. Here the ground is low or wet, corn usually succeeds better than wheat, as the latter is often injured by freezing. The use of improved machinery for sowing, harvesting, and thrashing this crop is now universal.

Prices.—To give some idea of how little money a bushel of wheat would sell for in the memory of men still in the business, it may be related that in the year 1851 John Whisler, then as now a leading merchant at North Maurehara, bought wheat for forty cents a bushel. He carried it to Lagro, where it was shipped on to the canal.

For the following prices of wheat we are indebted to T. W. King, grain dealer, Wabash: 1870, 95 cents; 1871, \$1.10; 1872, \$1.20; 1873, \$1.20; 1874, 90 cents.

Other Crops.—At one time fax was raised to a large extent both for the seed and for the fibre, but of late years less attention has been paid to its culture. Oats, rye, potatoes, etc., are raised, but not to any great extent beyond the home demand.

Fruits.—Of late years, orchards have been multiplying, and are long to be an abundance of fine varieties of apples, peaches, pears, and grapes, while berries and small fruits will soon become more abundant. Many farmers have neglected to set out fruit trees, but the deficiency is fast being made up.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

The remarks already made regarding the difficulty of procuring correct statistics of the number and kinds of domestic animals in the county need not be recapitulated.

Horses are met with in the usual number, and the present season, 1874, a new variety, the Norman horse, is being introduced, and is very popular.

Hogs.—The number of hogs raised in the county is large, and yearly increasing. The practice of most farmers is to feed it out to hogs, and thus sell their corn crop in the form of pork.

The hogs are generally sold alive, some being shipped to points in other States, while others are slaughtered in Wabash, there being a good pork-packing establishment there. Of late years much attention has been paid to raising the best breeds. Not long ago, a kind of mottled "land pig" were raised, which, mostly in the winter months of the time, were finely fattened and killed, it requiring three or four years to bring a hog to weight over about two hundred pounds. Now farmers sell many of their hogs before they are a year old, and the weight of the pigs from two to three hundred pounds.

The price paid during the season of 1874 was from six to six and one-half cents per pound. Other Domestic Animals.—The number of sheep raised in the county is small, but for some years the number has been on the increase. A tax is levied upon dogs, and the amount raised in this way is used as a fund to indemnify owners of sheep who have suffered loss by their ravages.

EDUCATION.

The blessings and benefits of common schools are now within reach of the humblest citizens, and it is among the encouraging signs of the times that every year witnesses increased interest being taken in educational matters.

The rude log hut which constituted the schoolhouse of pioneer days, with its greased paper window frames, and fireplace extending across one end of the room, has given place to more commodious and sightly structures. Many of them have good locations, pleasant surroundings, and are provided with maps, apparatus, suitable furniture, and blackboards.

The United States census of 1870 gives the number in the county over ten years of age who cannot read at 749, and the number who cannot write at 1124.

The report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction for the year 1874 gives the number of brick schoolhouses at twenty-two, frame buildings, ninety-eight, log schoolhouses two; total one hundred and twenty-two.

The report for the year previous gives the total number of schoolhouses at one hundred and forty, which is believed to be more nearly correct.

The number of teachers is reported as one hundred and fifty; average number of school-days in the year, one hundred and thirty.

Average daily wages paid teachers, male, two dollars and nine cents; female, one dollar and seventy-seven cents. The winter schools are usually taught by male teachers; summer schools by females.

These figures are not understood to include the city of Wabash.

Report of the Wabash Public Schools for the Term ending December 24, 1874.

Number of children enumerated in city	850
Number of pupils enrolled during the term	724
Average number belonging	629
Average daily attendance	590
Per cent. of attendance (based on average number belonging)	94.5
Per cent. of attendance (based on enrollment)	81.3
Per cent. of attendance (based on enumeration)	69.2
Number of pupils whose average per cent. is not below 90	111
Number neither tardy nor absent, girls 85, boys 62,	147
Total	147
Number of cases of tardiness, girls 6, boys 16, Total	22

The first school in the county was taught by Ira Burr in Wabash, in the winter of 1837-78, in a log-house previously used as a store-room by William Eidal, on Loc. No. 26.

MANUAL LABOR INSTITUTE.

The founder of this institution was Josiah White, a member of the Society of Friends. He was born in 1781 in Mount Holly, New Jersey. In his youth he had a passion for mechanical pursuits, and he received a fair education. He was appointed to the hardware trade, in Philadelphia, and after serving his time, conducted a store on his own account, making the singular resolution to devote all his time and labor to the business until he had made forty thousand dollars in money, provided he could do so before his thirtieth year. He was successful in accumulating this amount of property two years before reaching that age, and in accordance with this resolution sold out. He had a notion of investing this sum at interest, but not satisfied with that kind of life, he turned his attention to building a dam on the Schuylkill, and putting up a lock for purposes of navigation.

He occupied himself at this for a number of years from 1810 to 1818, when the works were finally purchased by the city of Philadelphia.

Josiah White was one of the pioneers in the improvement of the Lehigh River and Delaware river, and in the mining and bringing of anthracite coal into market.

In this work he ultimately succeeded, and during his lifetime the trade in coal became a very important one.

As a contractor for and stockholder in various canal and navigation companies, he accumulated a large amount of property. He died in the year 1850, a member of his life is published by G. Edgemoort, Vol. 77 of the Philadelphia and speaks of him as being a man of kindly disposition, much interested in plans for the education of poor children.

For this purpose he made bequests in his will for the establishment of manual labor schools in Iowa and in Indiana, especially favoring reference to the religious training of the pupils.

The amount of the bequest under which the institution in this county was founded was three thousand dollars.

At this time a section of land lying on Treaty Creek in Noble Township, which had been reserved to the Indian, Mazoniaspawka, was bought in 1852, and buildings were soon erected. The main object of the bequest of the founder of the institution has never been broken. Josiah White, being essentially a man of affairs, busily employed during his lifetime in improving river navigation and opening coal mines, probably had no knowledge of what sum of money would be required for such a purpose.

SOUTH WABASH ACADEMY.

On another page will be seen a pleasant, home-like picture representing the South Wabash Academy, which was established by Prof. F. A. Wilber, of Wabash College, about the year 1860.

The school was under the care of the Presbyterian Church, and was known as the Female Seminary at first, but was soon afterwards changed to admit both sexes. In 1873, Prof. Wilber resigned, and the institution fell into the hands of the Friends, and S. H. Hastings, of Landon College was secured as principal.

In July, 1874, he was succeeded by J. T. Timm, of Hatcher's, of the Standard Academy, who has since will continue.

The Academy is most pleasantly situated on the pine road, about a mile south of Wabash, in a quiet and peaceful, though thriving little village, surrounded by finely and picturesque scenery. No students of unusual character are admitted in the school, and it is the aim of the directors to provide an institution in which the moral atmosphere shall be pure and untainted, the physical surroundings suburban and healthy, and the mental stimulus less and bearing. The course of study has been arranged with much care, so as to provide for those who may wish to prepare themselves for a college course, as well as to give a practical business education to those who do not anticipate anything further than the ordinary domestic arrangements have recently been made by which students who wish can club together and board themselves in the building, thus reducing their expenses about three-fifths.

The present Board of Directors consists of David C. Phelps, Daniel Hatcher, Lemuel Hill, Jesse Hill, all of whom are doing very liberally toward building up the school.

POPULATION, NATIVITY, ETC.

The number of people living in this county in 1870 was over twenty-one thousand, of which were returned.

Total Foreign born	936
Born in British America	39
" England and Wales	27
" Scotland	12
" Ireland	66
" Germany	430
" Switzerland	43
" France	16

Of those born in the United States:

Born in Indiana	12,000
" Ohio	1,107
" Pennsylvania	1,107
" Kentucky	303
" Virginia (and West Virginia)	596
" New York	202

From careful investigations made while compiling this Atlas, it appears that those born in Ohio mostly came from Preble, Darke, and Montgomery Counties. The counties in Indiana most largely represented are Fayette, Rush, Franklin, and Wayne. A good idea of this subject may be obtained from an examination of the list of subscribers to this work given in another part of the atlas.

By the tables of population, elsewhere given, it will be seen that each successive census has shown a marked increase over the previous one. That a similar ratio of increase will be found in the future is not at all probable, as already the population of this county is more dense than in many of the older States. Some of the villages and towns may show augmented population by reason of more extended trade, or greater amount or diversity of manufactures, thus supporting additional numbers of men. To what extent this may take place is difficult to foresee.

In the country proper it may be set down as likely that the more wealthy farmers will gradually increase the area of their possessions by absorbing the smaller farms. The wealthy farmers, not being forced to sell, will hold on to their property, and gradually buy out the farms of their poorer neighbors who are tempted by their necessities to realize money that will enable them to buy larger farms in the far west. As the farms are being sold, and the use of improved machinery becomes more common, more attention will be paid to farming on a large scale. There again, less men will be required to clear the land, and many that find employment in chopping and grubbing will have to find other labor. It may be safely asserted then, that in some parts of the country at least, no further increase of the number of people need be looked for, the surplus of population moving westward or to the towns and villages.

THE TIMBER SUPPLY.

The prevailing timber of the country is beech, sugar, oak, elm, lime, hickory, &c. The supply of these woods, as has been remarked, the general surface of the country was originally very densely wooded, and in order to fit the land for agriculture this growth had to be cut away and removed. There was no market for lumber at first, and the early settlers had to get rid of it as best he could, generally by burning in great heaps. In this way, a wholesale destruction of timber was incurred, until of late the quality of timber has become scarce and valuable. The species of timber more or less abundant, and often found in log-piles, has received such a price in the markets that if one were fortunate enough to own a quarter section covered with this kind of timber, he would be ranked among the wealthiest citizens.

The demand for nearly every kind of timber is increasing, from the fact that in the older States most of the forests have been cut away, while many of the States and Territories lying west of Indiana, being practically destitute of timber, are dependent on exports to Ohio and Indiana for the supplies of forest wood.

The number and variety of manufactures from the products of the forest are constantly increasing, and tend far to become a leading industry. Among the most important of these are made are furniture, wagons and carriages, and parts of them, such as spokes, hubs, and other parts, staves, agricultural implements, &c., &c.

At present the price of timber is such that a tract of timbered land is about equal in value to a tract that is cleared off. If there is much good timber, or the facilities for shipment good by reason of being near to a town or canal, it is more valuable, but if the timber is poor and back from the railroad, it is worth less than cleared land.

RAILROADS.

Toledo, Wabash, and Western.—In the year 1852, the project of building what is now called the Toledo, Wabash, and Western Railroad (then called the Lake Erie, Wabash, and St. Louis Railroad) first took definite shape and form. Survey was made, and the construction of the track pushed forward, the first train of cars arriving in Wabash January 27th, 1856.

No public aid was given in this county at least, but meetings were held at the various points along the line, and private gifts subscribed to the aid of the project. How many shares were taken in this county cannot now be definitely ascertained, some good judges placing it from twenty to thirty thousand dollars, though this amount may be far from the mark.

This railroad has passed through the usual stages of bankruptcy, and is now in the hands of a receiver. It is doing a large business, and is one of the leading highways of the country.

Cincinnati, Wabash, and Michigan Railroad.—This road passes through the central portion of this county from north to south, having a total length within its limits of nearly thirty miles. This road now extends from Tooshen, in Elkport County, to Marion, in Grant County, from which point Leavenworth, Mo., is reached, and from there southward, with the expectation of reaching Anderson through the season.

This road was built by Governor A. Wells, by whom it is now operated. To encourage them to build it, a tax was voted, and the amount collected donated to them. The amount of this donation was about six thousand dollars per mile. Contributions amounting to about \$100,000 were also raised, amounting to \$25,000 to assist in their erection. The road was built in 1852.

Detroit, El River, and Illinois Railroad.—Some ten years ago this road was surveyed out and some work done, but it was not built until 1862, and it is now in operation from Pleasant and Chester townships, amounting to some thirty thousand dollars. The road is doing a large freight business, much of it being "through freight."

IMPROVED ROADS.

For many years the thoroughfares of this region were confined to the Wabash Valley; the matter of hauling products to market was of some moment. As this country was heavily timbered, it had a touch of the mania for building plank roads, and previous to the war, many miles of this excellent, though temporary improvement were opened for travel. One from Liberty Mills to Huntington; others from North Manchester to La Grange, and Wabash, and from Wabash northward to Romo, and southward to Somerset, as well as one from Leagro to Joutsboro, Grant County, were built.

As the timber of which these plank roads were constructed soon decayed, and the expense of keeping them in repair, as well as the fact that they were charged upon them, the money required, and thus the plank road is now essentially a thing of the past.

Within a few years some attention has been paid to constructing turnpikes, and there are now a number in operation in the county, mostly leading southward from the Wabash to Somerset, Latonaine, Dora, New Holland, and Lincolnville. These plank roads, however, are charged upon them, the money thus received going to the company for a return of the capital invested in building the roads and keeping them in repair. Taxes have been assessed on the lands lying in this vicinity of the roads, to assist in paying the cost of construction.

These turnpikes are, for a great part of the season, the only good roads in the country. It is to be hoped that among the changes which the next few years are to bring about will be a very general improvement in the character of the common thoroughfares, as there are few things in a country which make it more desirable and attractive than well-made and well-kept roads, over which vehicles may be drawn with ease and safety, at any season of the year. In their haste to provide railroad communications with remote points, let not the citizens overlook a matter on which so much of their comfort and convenience depends.

The length of the various avenues of communication may be summed up as follows: Wabash and Erie Canal, 17 miles; Toledo, Wabash, and Western Railroad, 17 miles; Cincinnati, Wabash, and Michigan Railroad, 25 miles; Detroit, El River, and Illinois Railroad, 11 miles.

In September, 1853, the "Gazette" passed into the hands of Naman Fletcher.

In April, 1854, Daniel M. Cox commenced the publication of the "Wabash Weekly Intelligencer"—Politic, White.

On the 31st day of May, 1855, the "Gazette" office was destroyed by fire. In April following, N. Fletcher purchased of D. M. Cox the "Intelligencer" office, and on the 27th day of July, 1855, issued the first number of the "Gazette and Intelligencer," which was afterwards discontinued with the "Blaze."

In August, 1859, W. C. McCombs commenced the publication of a "Wabash Plaindealer." The paper was originally Democratic, but soon changed its politics. It passed into the hands of S. M. Hibben in 1860, who purchased the "Intelligencer" office, and was published by him until 1868. Major M. H. Kidd then purchased the establishment, afterwards selling to Ferry &

Butler, who sold to Judge Knight. Frank Culbert succeeded Judge Knight, and Henry B. Robinson succeeded Culbert. Ferry & Butler again purchased the office in February, 1872, and still continue in charge. Republican in politics.

In 1870, S. M. Hibben commenced the publication of "The Democrat," which was published in the following December by a joint stock company, who placed E. M. Morgan and C. A. Edwards in editorial charge. It was indefinitely suspended March 30th.

"PAVE TRADER."—The "Wabash Free Trader" was published by A. L. Barber from some time in May, 1871, until May, 1874, at which time Messrs. Linn & Keys assumed its management. Mr. Key retired in 1875, and it has since been conducted by Mr. Lee Linn.—Politic, Democratic.

"POST EXPRESS."—The publication of the "Post Express" was

commenced July 1st, 1871, as a strictly advertising sheet, with a free circulation of twenty-five hundred copies. C. A. Richards, manager.

"MANCHESTER JOURNAL."—The "Manchester Journal" was established May 15th, 1875, J. H. Keys, editor and proprietor.—Politic, neutral.

"MANCHESTER REPUBLICAN."—The "Manchester Republican" was established in 1866. M. E. Pless, editor.—Politic, Republican.

"LA GRO LOCAL."—The first number of the "La Gro Local" was issued Friday, May 28th, 1875, with Marvin & Stephenson editors and proprietors. Mr. Stephenson retired July 2d, 1876, and the paper has since been conducted by R. A. Marvin.—Politic, independent.

GENERAL AND EXPLANATORY REMARKS.

GOVERNMENT SURVEYS.

An explanation of the system of laying out the public lands, adopted by the United States in 1789, and continued up to the present time, may not be out of place in this work.

The principle on which the subdivision is based consists, in the first place, of the accurate determination of certain base lines, at such intervals of distance as may be required.

These lines are runned from the direction they take. These running north and south being called principal meridians, and those running east and west being called standard parallels. The parallels and meridians are numbered. The first principal meridian forming the boundary line between the States of Ohio and Indiana, while the second divides the latter State nearly centrally. From these meridians and parallels lines were run, six miles apart, as near as might be, those parallel to the meridians being termed range lines, and those running east and west called town lines. The space included between these lines was called a township, or a congressional township to distinguish it from civil townships, which may and often do embrace fractional parts of the original surveyed townships.

These congressional townships are numbered by the distance from the base lines. The township lying next east of the second principal meridian has the first range line for its eastern boundary, and consequently is said to be in range one east. In like manner, the towns are numbered northward from the standard parallel; Wabash County embracing parts of range five and eight, and all of six and seven, counting eastward from the second principal meridian in townships twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, and part of thirty, counting from the south.

This much being made clear, it remains to explain the subdivision of the townships. The survey of the townships into sections was usually a subsequent matter, and the lines were run east from the south line of the township, and west from the north line, beginning in each case from section corners previously established. As the surveys had to be made cheaply and expeditiously, if a variation of a few rods was made in running a section line to the opposite side of the township it was left so, but in subdividing the next township a new start was made in the right place. This will account for the "jogs," so often met with on the township and range lines. The sections were made "full" as far as possible, and if a township lacks ten rods or half a mile in length from north to south, the deficiency will not be distributed but be found in the northern tier only. In like manner the deficiency, if any, is found on the western tier. The sections in a township when the township is of full size, are thirty-six in number, each one being a full square and containing 360 acres. They are numbered in regular order, beginning at the northeast corner, which is always section one. The northwest corner is section six, the southwest and southeast being numbered thirty-one and thirty-six respectively.

6	5	4	3	2	
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	29	23	34	35	36

The subdivision of the sections into quarters, etc., is obvious. From the above description it will be seen that the plan of

laying out the public lands of the United States is a most comprehensive one, and by giving the section, township, and range, and number of principal meridian and parallel's, any one familiar with the system can locate any thing, properly described, without necessarily referring to civil townships, counties, or even States. The principle was not applied to the subdivision of New York and Ohio, and only to a limited extent there, and consequently we find the division lines of farms and property very irregular in most of the eastern and southern States of the Union.

In the original surveys of this county the section lines were marked through the woods by "blazes" on the trees, and at the corners, the direction and distance to certain described trees were noted, and a copy of these field notes has been deposited in the office of the county recorder.

The temporary stakes set by the deputy-surveyors for section corners have very generally been replaced by stone monuments.

EXPLANATION OF THE MAPS.

The maps in this work are prepared in the ordinary manner, the top being north, consequently the bottom part is south, the right hand east, and the left hand side representing the west.

If any exceptions to this arrangement occur in the Atlas they will be plainly marked, so as not to cause confusion. It must be borne in mind, however, inasmuch as a number of the map pages are inserted sideways an account of their great width, that by the top of the map we do not always mean the top of the book. The top of the letters of the letters is from east to west, but the names often have to follow the general course of rivers, roads, etc.

We will now proceed to describe the several maps in detail.

The COUNTY MAP embraces an outline of the whole county, showing its leading features at a glance.

The Range and Township lines are shown by heavy lines, the numbers being given on the margin.

The design of this map is to show the general features of the county plainly, and present them at one view. Care has been taken not to insert so much of details as to confuse or obscure the prominence of the general outlines.

As the townships in Wabash County have been created with a general disregard of the original congressional townships, it must be borne in mind that thereby two or three, and sometimes as many as four sections having the same number, may be found in one township.

It is indeed a sort of index or key to all the others, and no one desiring to thoroughly understand relative locations should fail to take it.

LAUREY TOWNSHIP.—This township contains 48 sections, all of Town 25, Range 7, and a strip two sections wide off from the west part of Range 8; in both ranges the half quarter section is fractional, containing less than 60 acres.

A large tract in the southwest part of the township was a part of the land reserved by treaty to the Indian, Mo-shing-oo-mash-ah. Until 1873 it was occupied by his descendants and the members of his band, and a sort of common holding, but at that time it was divided up among them.

These Indians are not citizens; they pay no tax upon the land; one can they sell or encumber it; neither can it be seized and sold to satisfy judgments until 1881, when the disabilities expire by treaty of treaty.

WALZ TOWNSHIP.—This township also contains 48 sections, consisting of a full congressional township of 36 sections, Town 26, Range 6, and a strip two miles wide of the east part of Range 5. The west tier of Range 6 is fractional.

The land reserved to Mo-shing-oo-mash-ah extends into this township also (see Laury Township).

AMAR TOWNSHIP.—This township contains about 94 sections, including reserves. It embraces the south half of Town 23, Range 6, and six sections in Range 5, all of Town 27, Range 6, and twelve sections in Town 27, Range 5, and part of Town 27, Range 7.

Sections numbered 25 and 26 therefore appear four times in this

(civil) township; other section numbers are found more than once, and so in searching for any particular section, the township and range to which it belongs must be taken in mind.

On the south side of the Wabash River and along Treaty Creek are a number of Indian reserves through which the section lines have never been extended, though in most cases they have long since been sold by their original occupants. These reserves are usually numbered, and some of the larger ones have been subdivided. Among these reserves was one which belonged to the Indian Charley. It is known as "Charley's Section," and a part of the present city of Wabash is built upon it.

LA GRO TOWNSHIP.—This township, like Noble, is a very large one, being of about the same size. Taken together, its greatest length is twelve miles by eight in width. As it can be most conveniently shown in that way, it is divided into two separate maps, the part lying in Town 21, in one map, and the part in Town 28 in another. That part of Town 21 had a portion of its original boundaries taken to form Noble Township, but is shown here, as well as on the map of that township, the township line being indicated by the coloring.

The survey of this township was not all made at one time, but at intervals, as the different parts became subject to entry when the Indian title was extinguished. Some of these reserves were owned by the Indians until the country became quite generally settled, the large reserve (No. 14) lying just south of the Wabash River was divided into Upper, Middle, and Lower Reserve sections, being an example.

The map of the north part of La Gro Township embraces Town 23, Range 7, and part of Range 8. A large tract along the river, just above the present village of La Gro, was not surveyed into sections until the year 1855.

This township derived its name from La Gro, an Indian chief who once flourished in the vicinity. His name was variously spelt, La Gro, Largo, Lesgro, Le Gro, etc., and is evidently of French origin.

LAUREY TOWNSHIP is of recent formation, having been made from Noble and Pleasant townships. It has the usual township strip in Sec. 5, and embraces parts of Towns 23 and 22. It is the smallest township in the county, but contains forty sections, or four sections more than a congressional township.

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP contains fifty-six sections located in parts of four different congressional townships, to wit, Town 25, range 5, Town 24, Range 6, Town 30, Range 5, Town 30, Range 6, Sections 23 and 24, therefore, appear in four different places, while 2, 6, for instance, appear but once.

CHESTER TOWNSHIP contains sixty-six sections, all of Town 29, Range 7; west third part of Town 23, Range 8, and south half of Town 30, Range 7; consequently, Sections 21 and 32 appear three times, but as before stated, no trouble need arise of the township and range are given.

The VILLAGE PLANS have been drawn on a uniform scale of six chains or 336 feet to the inch, and will be found very complete and satisfactory.

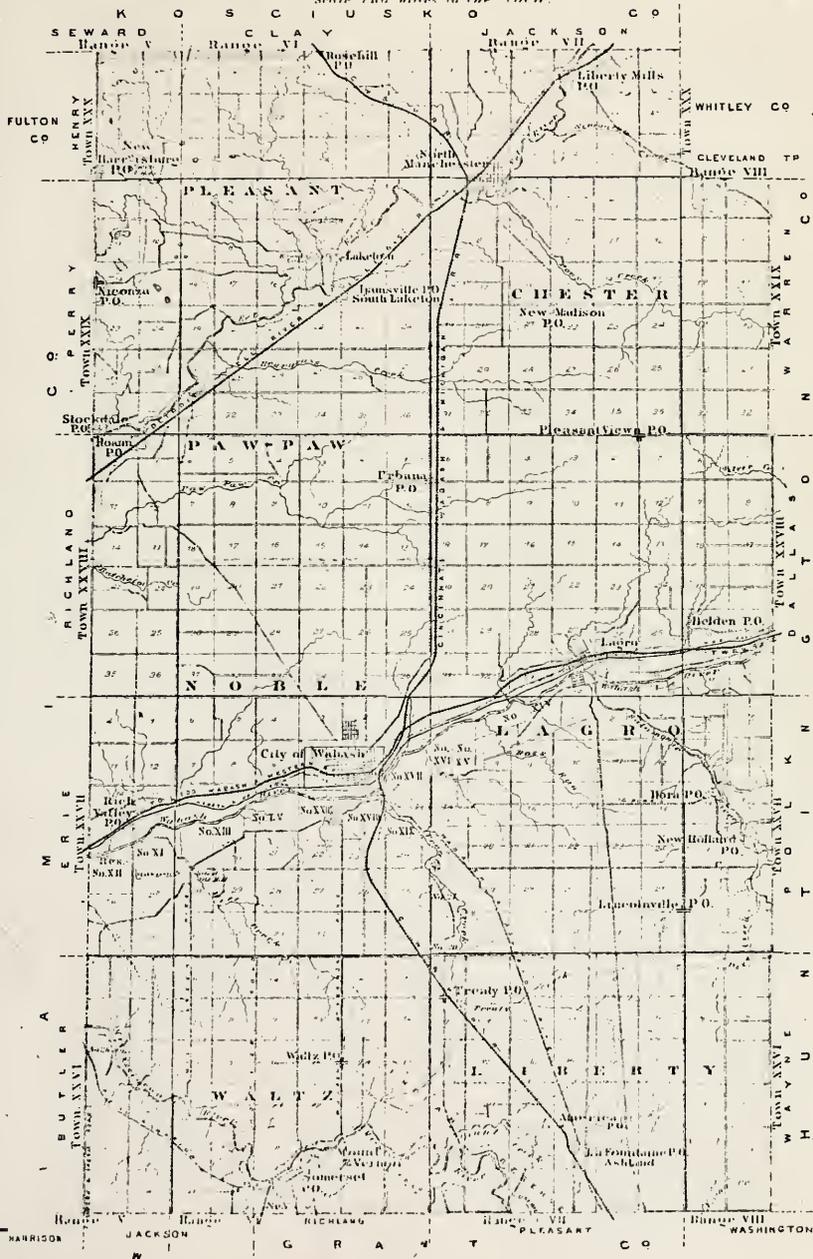
The historical and descriptive portions of the work have been prepared with much care, especial pains being taken to collect materials from authentic sources. On some points good authorities would differ, but as before stated, they will seldom make a valuable addition to the work not preserve in a permanent shape that which would otherwise be forgotten.

The State and U. S. maps accompanying this work have been selected with great care and an examination of nearly every map of either ever published that were at all available. It is believed that they are the most complete and satisfactory ever issued in this way. Extra copies of either can be obtained of the publisher at any time.

It is suggested to the intelligent reader that he can greatly increase the interest and value of this Atlas as a work of reference in future years, if he make use of the blank leaves found in the work by making down such additional facts about the history of the county, remarkable occurrences that have taken place, or other items of interest and value, whether treated of in the Atlas or not. In this way a little matter of fact will soon make a valuable addition to the work not preserve in a permanent shape that which would otherwise be forgotten.

OF WABASH CO.

Scale Two miles to the inch.



PATRON'S DIRECTORY, CHESTER CO., IND.

CHESTER TOWNSHIP.

CHESTER TOWNSHIP—Concluded.

NAME.	Township, Range, Section, Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	OCCUPATION.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Adams, Richard	29 7 1865 St. Joseph Co. Ind.	Farmer	N. Manchester.	
Alfshingh, John	29 11 1865 Switzerland			
Angelsingh, J.	29 13 1844 York Co. Pa.			
Boss, C. T.	29 22 1860 Montgomery Co. Va.	Miner & Prop. Grind Mill	Liberty Mills.	
Bechtold, Christian	29 20 1852 Hesse Cassel, Ger.	Farmer	N. Manchester.	
Berner, O. A.	29 20 1858 Wittenberg, Ger.			
Bonewitz, J. C.	29 33 1854 Wayne Co. O.			
Bridle, Wm. A.	29 19 1838 Richmond Co. O.			
Campbell, Archibald	29 19 1862 Logan Co. O.			
Carson, Robt	29 22 1848 Franklin Co. Pa.	Merchant	Liberty Mills.	
Chase, Edward	29 22 1861 King's Co. Ireland	Farmer	Ermau.	
Christian, John W.	29 22 1872 Bavaria, Ger.		N. Manchester.	
Clark, John A.	30 11 1846 Pasquotank Co. N. C.	Far. & Breed of P. C. Hogs	Liberty Mills.	
Comstock, Henry	29 21 1836 Wayne Co. O.	Farmer	short-hauler	
Cook, Michael	29 22 1843 Montgomery Co. O.	Wagonmaker		
Cripe, D. C.	29 22 1873 Koenigsau Co. Ind.	Ag't for Viet. Sew. Mach.		
Druid, O. W.	29 19 1860 Preble Co. O.	Farmer	N. Manchester.	
Elliott, H. J.	29 20 1847 Walpole Co. Ind.	Farmer		
Fleakester, H. S.	29 20 1867 Stark Co. O.	Blacksmith and Farmer		
Garber, Daniel	29 10 1854 Rockingham Co. W. V.	Farmer	on Co. Braker, Hunting	
Garber, Henry	29 18 1860 Rockingham Co. W. V.		N. Manchester.	
Gill, Frank	29 22 1853 Preble Co. O.			
Grines, Oscar F.	29 20 1871 Meigs Co. O.	Proprietor of Saw Mill	Walsh.	
Gronskie, Geo.	29 30 1865 Frederick Co. Md.	Far. & Prop. of Saw Mill	N. Manchester.	
Haily, Thomas	29 8 1857 Roscomon Co. Ire.	Farmer		
Harter, Emoch	29 8 1851 Montgomery Co. O.			
Heck, John	29 13 1842 Bavaria, Ger.			
Heeter, Jacob	29 7 1841 Montgomery Co. O.			
Hingsteele, James	29 12 1849 Cumberland Co. Pa.		Liberty Mills.	
Hockstom, John	29 20 1858 Wayne Co. O.			
Horsley, A.	29 25 1841 Randolph Co. N. C.		N. Manchester.	
Horning, Daniel	29 7 1862 Montgomery Co. Pa.	Far & Deal. in Agr. Imps.		
Honius, Wm.	29 22 1852 Darke Co. O.	Proprietor of Saw Mill	New Madison.	
Hufford, Adam	29 21 1866 Fairfield Co. O.	Farmer	N. Manchester.	
Hull, John W.	29 7 1859 Montgomery Co. O.			
Jenks, Robert N.	29 4 1840 Franklin Co. Ind.			
Jenks, Stephen	29 24 1842 Rich Co. Ind.		Liberty Mills.	
Jenks, S. W.	29 18 1840 Franklin Co. Ind.		N. Manchester.	
Jordan, Wiley S.	29 12 1853 Wayne Co. Ind.	Farmer and Co. Comm.		
Kennedy, Gleason	29 19 1847 Montgomery Co. W. V.	Farmer		
Kennedy, Green	29 16 1849 Monongahela Co. W. V.	Farmer		
Kester, Albert F.	29 34 1867 Miami Co. O.		New Madison.	
Kester, Wm. S.	29 11 1862 Clarke Co. O.		N. Manchester.	
Kester, Wm. L.	29 10 1874 Clarke Co. O.	Farm. & Apt. Agr. Imps.		
Kester, Stephen D.	29 11 1862 Erie Co. N. Y.	Farmer		
Kester, Alonzo B.	29 8 1859 Erie Co. N. Y.			
Kester, Charles W.	29 8 1867 Erie Co. N. Y.			
Koch, Frederick	29 7 1851 Yugoslavia Co. O.	Blacksmith	Pleasant View.	
Langston, Hiram	29 16 1850 Preble Co. O.			
Lies, Jacob	29 18 1846 Rich Co. Ind.		N. Manchester.	
Long, Gibson J.	29 19 1868 Franklin Co. Ind.			
Lofand, Lewis J.	29 22 1837 Franklin Co. Pa.	Just. Peace and Int. Apt.	Liberty Mills.	
Miller, Melvin G.	29 12 1850 Franklin Co. Pa.	Physician		
Middleton, A. J.	29 21 1836 Medina Co. O.	Farmer	N. Manchester.	
Miller, John	29 10 1853 Montgomery Co. Pa.			
Miller, Elias	29 36 1856 Lohmi Co. Ind.			
Morton, S. S.	29 18 1852 Preble Co. O.			
Murford, Jacob	29 8 1854 York Co. Pa.			
Myer, Simon	29 36 1865 Fayette Co. Ind.		Pleasant View.	
Myer, A. E.	29 20 1852 Walsh Co. Ind.	Teacher	N. Manchester.	
Myer, Frederick	29 29 1869 Fayette Co. Ind.			
Myer, George	29 8 1844 Franklin Co. Pa.	Farmer and Carpenter	N. Manchester.	
McCutchen, James	29 7 2184 Franklin Pa. Pa.	Farmer		
McFann, A. B.	29 24 1847 Green Co. Pa.	Business Agent	Liberty Mills.	
Myer, Frederick	29 21 1857 Preble Co. O.	Farmer and Stock Raiser		
Newton, Newton	29 11 1867 Stark Co. O.	Farmer	N. Manchester.	
Paulitz, Curtis	29 24 1837 Montgomery Co. Pa.	Farmer and Stock Dealer		
Reinsel, H. W.	29 24 1837 Jefferson Co. W. V.	Farmer		
Reynolds, A. M.	29 8 1868 Preble Co. O.			
Rice, Wm. H.	29 8 1866 Preble Co. O.			
Ridgely, G. W.	29 20 1842 Montgomery Co. O.			
Riswart, David W.	29 20 1850 Frank Co. Ind.			
Royer, Martin	29 24 1849 Washtenaw Co. Mich.			
Russ, Harry	29 20 1847 Preble Co. O.		Liberty Mills.	
Sheldahl, Jacob	29 22 1859 A. Wood Co. O.		N. Manchester.	
Shaffer, Wm.	29 24 1857 Preble Co. O.			
Shelby, John	29 22 1864 Washington Co. Mich.			
Shively, David	29 7 4 1852 Montgomery Co. O.			

NAME.	Township, Range, Section, Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	OCCUPATION.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Simonton, John	30 7 36 1835 Preble Co. O.	Farmer and Bricklayer	Liberty Mills.	
Simpson, A. H.	30 7 34 1838 Wayne Co. Ind.	Farmer		
Steele, J. M.	29 7 36 1856 Fayette Co. Ind.			
Steller, Fred	29 28 1829 Waldeck, Ger.			
Stamps, John	29 8 31 1833 Fayette Co. Ind.			
Strohle, Franz	29 8 29 1850 Wittenberg, Ger.			
Sull, La Fayette	29 22 1871 Marion Co. Ind.			
Sunk, Mrs. A. C.	29 20 1849 Frederick Co. Md.			
Tanner, Willis	29 7 21 1834 Madison Co. Va.			
Taylor, Joseph W.	29 7 26 1855 Fayette Co. Ind.	Carpenter	N. Manchester.	
Taylor, Orlando W.	29 7 26 1858 Monroe Co. N. Y.	Farmer and Justice Peace		
Tilman, Joel	29 7 31 1814 Preble Co. O.	Farmer and Prop. Saw Mill		
Tilman, Jacob	29 8 6 1834 Fayette Co. O.	Farmer		
Tyner, Richard	29 8 7 1849 Rich Co. Ind.			
Tyner, Wm. A.	29 7 1833 Rich Co. Ind.			
Urschel, Daniel	29 8 20 1871 Stark Co. O.			
Walters, Levi	29 7 1 1865 Cumberland Co. Pa.			
Working, Jacob	29 7 20 1861 Jefferson Co. Pa.	Farmer and Carpenter		
Wunsch, J. A.	29 7 1833 Rich Co. Ind.			
Wool, William	29 18 1848 Calhoun Co. O.	Farmer		
Wilson, J. R.	29 7 36 1840 Rich Co. Ind.			

LA GRO TOWNSHIP.

NAME.	Township, Range, Section, Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	OCCUPATION.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Anson, B.	29 7 14 1833 Ohio	Farmer		La Gro.
Abbott, Samuel	29 7 27 1834 Switzerland Co. Ind.			
Allen, Roger	29 8 1840 Ohio			
Baker, Wm. C.	29 7 1870 Ohio	Teacher		
Banister, Colten	29 7 34 1833 Fayette Co. Ind.	Farmer		La Fontaine.
Banister, Nathaniel	29 7 24 1844 Nicholas Co. Ky.			Dora.
Bard, John	29 7 20 1855 Rich Co. Ind.	Carpenter and Farmer		
Bradbury, P. N.	29 8 5 1831 Henry Co. Ind.	Farmer		
Brady, A. D.	29 7 2 1830 Warren Co. O.			La Gro.
Brady, T. R.	29 8 30 1843 Indiana	Physician		Lincoville.
Brewer, Benj.	29 8 5 1841 Surry Co. N. C.	Farmer		
Brower, Joel	29 8 19 1849 Highland Co. O.	Teach. Farmer & F's A. 27		Lincoville.
Clapp, T. A.	29 7 33 1851 Michigan	Prop. of Steam Saw Mill		Walsh.
Clove, W. T.	29 7 11 1841 Bath Co. Ky.	Farmer		La Gro.
Colbert, J. A.	29 7 34 1847 Ohio	Merchant		
Coomer, J. H.	29 7 16 1842 Ohio	Farmer		Walsh.
Conner, L. S.	29 7 14 1859 Grant Co. Ind.			La Gro.
Cramer, Heller	29 7 29 1848 York Co. Pa.			
Crum, A. D.	29 7 30 1838 Ohio			
Cubberley, Wm. B.	29 7 1 1837 Licking Co. O.	Jeweller and Postmaster		
Curant, L. H.	29 7 24 1860 Iowa	Farmer		
Dare, E. H.	29 7 34 1831 Indiana	Druggist		
Dare, T. A.	29 7 34 1850 Indiana			
Dale, Hiram	29 7 12 1833 Indiana	Farmer and State Repres.		Dora.
Duffey, Daniel	29 8 17 1851 Berkeley Co. Va.	Farmer		
Duffon, John	29 7 15 1811 England	Farmer and Co. Comm'r.		
Duffon, J. H.	29 11 1841 England Co. Pa.			La Gro.
Elliott, David	29 7 18 1864 Chester Co. Pa.	Plasterer and Farmer		Walsh.
Fall, Andrew	29 7 10 1847 Preble Co. O.	Farmer		
Falk, Daniel	29 7 19 1841 Walsh Co. Ind.			Dora.
Farrow, Minnie	29 7 16 1845 Worcester Co. Md.			Walsh.
Fawley, John	29 8 7 1819 Ohio	Farmer and Carpenter		La Gro.
Fitzgibbon, John	29 7 18 1840 Ireland	Proprietor of Grocery		
Frisse, Isaac	29 7 16 1832 Champaign Co. O.	Farmer		
Frisvold, D. A.	29 7 18 1842 Miami Co. O.	Farmer		La Gro.
Fuillart, Peter	29 7 36 1821 Clarke Co. O.			
Gibb, Thomas	29 8 18 1855 Dalziel, Scotland	Temperance		Dora.
Gray, John F.	29 8 29 1865 Indiana	Painter		Lincoville.
Hale, T. A.	29 7 34 1846 Indiana	Farmer		La Gro.
Hale, Marcus M.	29 7 34 1844 Indiana	Physician		
Hanson, John	29 7 33 1865 Henry Co. Ind.	Farmer		Lincoville.
Henry, Frederick	29 7 21 1851 Germany	Saw Miller		Dora.
Hess, Samuel	29 7 1 1846 Cumberland Co. Pa.	Farmer		
Hogan, Michael	29 7 18 1842 Walsh Co. Ind.	Proprietor of Grocery		La Gro.
Holland, John	29 7 18 1834 Cork Co. Ireland	Farmer		
Hosner, N. H.	29 8 29 1865 Ohio	Cas. Co. Ind.		Belden.
Hipp, Henry	29 7 23 1855 Wurtemberg, Ger.	Wagonmaker		La Gro.
Hoff, Wm.	29 7 23 1855 Ind'na			
Hull, J. G.	29 8 17 1862 Ohio	Farmer and Prop. Saw Mill		
Hunter, John W.	29 7 21 1851 Indiana Co. Pa.	Farmer		New Holland.
Kantz, John	29 7 1 1852 Maryland	Physician		
Kanower, A. A.	29 7 22 1849 Chester Co. Pa.	Farmer		La Gro.

LA GRO TOWNSHIP—Concluded.

NAME.	Township, Range, Section.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	OCCUPATION.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Kessler, Martin	27	18 1854	Wartburg, Ger.	Miller	Dora
Kelley, Geo. C.	28	3 1847	Fayette, Ind.	Farmer	La Gro.
Knicker, Am.	27	18 1847	Wabash Co. Ind.	son Milling	New Holland
Knock, Edward	28	18 1845	Wabash Co. Ind.	Farmer	Wabash.
Kretzinger, H. R.	27	34 1819	Ohio	Life Insurance Agent.	La Gro.
Knipple, Geo. F.	28	1 1857	Warren Co.	Farmer	Wabash.
Large, John K.	27	1 1846	Indiana	Merchant	Dora.
Leper, J. W.	27	1 1868	Indiana	Farmer and Trader.	"
Leitz, W. W.	27	24 1870	Indiana	Farmer	"
Loney, R. F.	28	34 1834	Maryland	Justice of the Peace	La Gro.
Lyons, M.	28	29 1846	Indiana	Farmer	La Gro.
Maple, M. W.	27	18 1854	Indiana	Farmer	La Gro.
Martin, R. A.	28	34 1878	Indiana	Prop. of La Gro "Local"	"
Mason, Alvozo	27	23 1851	Fayette Co. Ind.	Farmer	Wabash.
Mason, Warren	27	23 1855	Fayette Co. Ind.	"	"
Minnick, Samuel	27	121 1835	Pennsylvania	"	Dora.
Minnick, Albert	28	8 1835	Pennsylvania, Pa.	Tile Manufacturer	Pleasant View.
McClatchey, Joseph	27	21 1841	Shelby Co. O.	Farmer	La Gro.
McDaniel, Wm.	27	27 1830	England Co. O.	Farmer	Wabash.
McFey, John H.	27	18 1849	Procter Co. O.	Farmer and Carpenter.	Dora
McKee, S. J.	27	8 200	Wabash Co. Ind.	Harnessmaker	New Holland.
Pike, J. W.	27	200	Indiana	Farmer and Thresher.	"
Powell, Emma	27	18 1856	Indiana	Farmer	Dora.
Ransay, James	27	10 1847	Pennsylvania	"	La Gro.
Reniker, Samuel D.	28	31 1846	Amos Co. Pa.	Farmer and Physician	Wabash.
Rhemy, John N.	28	34 1852	Harrison Co. Va.	Justice of the Peace	La Gro.
Ridgman, A. J.	27	34 1847	Indiana	Merchant	"
Ross, M. W.	28	34 1847	Indiana	Farmer	"
Ross, Wm. T.	21	14 1835	Kentucky	Farmer	"
Boob, C. H.	27	18 1872	Illinois	"	"
Scott, Walter	27	14 1852	Scotland	"	"
Shaw, J. A.	28	29	Indiana	"	Beebe.
Seibert, David	28	32 1868	Ohio	Farmer and Tinsmith.	La Gro.
Smith, W. T.	27	20 1852	Ohio	Teacher	New Holland.
Sunaboud, Wm.	27	16 1833	Virginia	Farmer	Wabash.
Starbuck, J. D.	28	32 1836	Wayne Co. Ind.	"	La Gro.
Stevens, Henry	28	34 1848	Massachusetts	General Stock Dealer.	"
Stoops, Richard	27	18 1852	Indiana	Farmer	Pleasant View.
Stoep, David	28	21 1853	Alabama	"	"
Stranjan, John M.	28	30 1856	Indiana	Farmer and Teacher.	New Holland.
Speicher, G. W.	28	30 1851	Holmes Co. O.	Prop. of Saw Mill.	Wabash.
Speicher, S. S.	28	30 1856	Holmes Co. O.	Farmer and Farmer.	Urbann.
Speicher, John G.	28	1 1862	Holmes Co. O.	Carpenter	"
Speicher, Christ, Sr.	28	5 1865	Berne, Switzerland	Farmer	"
Speicher, Fred K.	28	7 1862	Holmes Co. O.	"	"
Speicher, John, Sr.	28	7 1867	Berne, Switzerland	"	"
Taylor, Theodore	28	8 1871	Vermilion Co. Ind.	"	La Gro.
Thomas, E. B.	27	34 1834	Indiana	Physician	"
Tilman, J. H. E.	28	7 1844	Peeble Co. O.	Prop. of Saw Mill.	Urbana.
Tyner, D. H.	27	1 1864	Indiana	Farmer	Wabash.
Triner, Wm. D.	27	1 1849	Fayette Co. Ind.	Carpenter	La Gro.
Williams, A. B.	27	14 1811	Indiana	Farmer	Dora.
Warkins, John	28	34 1832	Wales	Merchant	La Gro.
Wenzel, Henry P.	27	12 1860	Prussia	Physician	Urbana.
Wezell, Peter	28	1 1855	Hemstadt, Ger.	Farmer	"
Whitmore, Aaron	28	7 1835	Butler Co. O.	"	La Gro.
Whitmore, Henry	28	7 1836	Butler Co. O.	"	"
Zahn, Geo. J.	28	7 1868	Perry Co. O.	"	"

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP—Concluded.

NAME.	Township, Range, Section.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	OCCUPATION.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Mossman, John J.	26 7	1 1851	Ohio	Farmer	Treaty.
Morrison, S. B.	26 7	8 1849	Rush Co. Ind.	"	"
Moore, Eli	26 7	21 1835	Walden Co. Ind.	"	America.
Moore, Wm. N.	26 7	21 1850	Virginia	"	La Fontaine.
McIntire, Geo. W.	26 7	27 1851	Ohio	"	"
McNeil, D. E.	26 7	25 1819	Fayette Co. Ind.	Blacksmith and Jus. Peace	America.
McPherson, Albert	26 7	25 1852	Indiana	Merchant	"
Paulus, Jerry	26 7	3 1866	Peeble Co. Ohio	Farmer and Farmer.	Wabash.
Paulus, Mrs. C. L.	26 7	3 1851	Chatham Co. Ohio	"	"
Pearson, Wm.	26 8	7 1855	Tennessee	Farm. and Prop. Title Pac	America.
Pennock, Wm.	26 7	27 1814	Grant Co. Ind.	Farmer	La Fontaine.
Perkins, O. E.	26 7	27 1836	Indiana	Tronster	"
Prosser, Michael	26 8	7 1864	Montgomery Co. O.	Farm. and Tobacco Raiser	Lintonville.
Riedel, Edgar	26 8	30 1865	Harrison Co. O.	Farmer	La Fontaine.
Rosen, Charles	26 7	27 1854	Ohio	Plasterer and Mason	America.
Sailors, E.	26 7	27 1850	Rush Co. Ind.	Merchant	La Fontaine.
Sailors, J. J.	26 7	27 1850	Rush Co. Ind.	"	"
Scarlett, Benjamin F.	26 7	27 1874	Madison Co. O.	Miller and Lumber Dealer	Lintonville.
Schubert, Daniel	26 8	8 1851	Montgomery Co. O.	Farmer	La Fontaine.
Sims, M. L.	26 7	22 1849	Fayette Co. Ind.	Driver	La Fontaine.
Scott, Jonathan	26 7	24 1835	Fayette Co. Ind.	"	America.
Scudler, Wm.	26 7	27 1860	New Jersey	Carpenter and Builder.	La Fontaine.
Stevens, Richard	26 7	24 1854	Peeble Co. Ind.	Farmer	America.
Stewart, Robt.	26 8	19 1835	Belmont Co. O.	Farmer and County Com.	"
Scott, C. R.	26 7	24 1825	Fayette Co. Ind.	Farmer	"
Tightlinger, Joseph	26 7	7 1848	Pennsylvania	"	Treaty.
Thompson, J. P.	26 7	25 1841	Rush Co. Ind.	"	America.
Thomas, Jacob	26 7	19 1834	Ohio	"	"
Thomas, Samuel	26 7	23 1860	Ohio	"	La Fontaine.
Thompson, W. B.	26 7	21 1851	Franklin Co. Ky.	"	Wabash.
Tyner, B. W.	26 7	18 1851	Rush Co. Ind.	"	Wabash.
Tyner, Elijah	26 7	18 1847	Rush Co. Ind.	"	La Fontaine.
Tyner, Jacob	26 7	18 1847	Rush Co. Ind.	"	Treaty.
Thompson, C. T.	26 7	27 1841	Fayette Co. Ind.	Blacksmith	La Fontaine.
Wagner, J. Z.	26 7	18 1868	Elkhart Co. Ind.	Proprietor of Saw Mill.	"
Waggoner, Lot	26 7	12 1848	Wayne Co. Ind.	Farmer	Lintonville.
Watson, Robert	26 7	25 1831	Ohio	"	La Fontaine.
Watson, C. H.	26 7	27 1874	Montgomery Co. O.	Lumber Dealer.	La Fontaine.
Waggoner, O. S. T.	26 7	18 1856	Wayne Co. Ind.	Proprietor of Saw Mill.	Lintonville.
Waccanina, N. B.	26 7	30 1850	Indiana	Farmer	La Fontaine.
Whiteside, T. E.	26 7	27 1848	Madison Co. O.	Merchant	La Fontaine.
Wolfgang, Geo. F.	26 7	7 1846	Virginia	Farmer	Treaty.

NOBLE TOWNSHIP.

Arnstetter, John	27 7	33 1862	Johnson Co. Ohio.	Farmer	Wabash.
Barlow, James	27 7	32 1855	Indiana	Blacksmith	Wabash.
Barth, Mary	27 7	15 1828	Harrison Co. Ind.	Hotel Keeper	Rich Valley.
Biddlestetter, J. H.	25 5	25 1868	Portage Co. Ohio	Farmer	Wabash.
Billig, G. W.	27 7	1819	Stark Co. Ohio	"	Rich Valley.
Brown, Daniel	26 5	25 1861	Miami Co. Ind.	"	Wabash.
Burt, Daniel M.	25 5	34 1845	Pekaway Co. Ohio	Farmer and Stock Dealer	Rich Valley.
Curver, Amos	26 6	28 1852	Ohio	Farmer	Wabash.
Cisson, Alexander	26 6	28 1847	Fairfield Co. Ohio	"	Wabash.
Cory, Malin C.	26 6	1 1845	Fayette Co. Ind.	"	"
Cory, Alexander	25 5	11 1835	Wabash Co. Ind.	"	Rich Valley.
Coate, J. M.	25 5	26 1854	Greene Co. Ohio	Retired Farmer	Wabash.
Coate, F. W.	25 4	31 1854	Greene Co. Ind.	Farmer and Teacher	"
Coate, Hiram E.	25 4	25 1853	Ohio	"	"
Cory, Columbus	25 4	1 1851	Wabash Co. Ind.	Farmer	"
Clopper, Lewis	25 4	26 1848	Darwin Co. Pa.	"	"
Craig, Timothy, Jr.	25 4	32 1866	Warren Co. Ohio	Stock Dealer	Rich Valley.
Curtis, James	25 4	25 1856	Montgomery Co. O.	"	Wabash.
De Fey, H. G.	25 4	19 1864	Northampton Co. Pa.	Attorney-at-Law	"
Dennis, Edwin	25 4	26 1 1875	Wayne Co. Ind.	Farmer	"
Dobias, William	25 4	31 1864	Hinton Co. N. Y.	"	"
Dobias, H. H.	25 4	25 1845	Mass.	Farmer and Carpenter	"
Edhart, J. Q.	25 4	25 1844	Delaware Co. Ind.	Farmer	"
Ewing, S. S.	25 4	32 1855	Montgomery Co. O.	County Surveyor	"
Elliott, David	25 4	7 1844	Chesler Co. Pa.	Plasterer and Farmer	"
Frey, Wm. H.	25 4	19 1855	Pennsylvania	Farmer	"
Frey, Jacob	25 4	25 1865	Fairfield Co. Ohio	"	"
Garrison, David	25 4	12 1865	Madison Co. Ohio	Teacher	"
Gilbert, J. B.	25 4	25 1856	Henry Co. Ind.	Farmer	"
Gilbert, J. W.	25 4	25 1856	Wabash Co. Ind.	"	"
Gray, W. A.	25 4	1 1849	Chillicothe Co. Ind.	Car. & Prop. W. H. R. C.	"
Grier, John W.	25 4	12 1859	Morgan Co. Ind.	Em. T. W. & W. R. Co.	Rich Valley.
Griffin, A. W.	25 4	12 1872	Harrison Co. Ind.	Eng. & Prop.	"
Griff, W. H.	25 4	19 1865	Montgomery Co. O.	Farmer	Wabash.
Harris, Thomas	25 4	5 1871	German Co. Tenn.	"	Rich Valley.
Helmensberger, C. P.	26 6	30 1847	Barbara, Germany	"	Wabash.
Houston, John C.	26 6	31 1865	Montgomery Co. O.	Broom Maker	"
Houser, W. A.	26 6	27 1848	Wabash Co. Ind.	Teacher.	"
Honeywell, W. B.	26 6	10 1841	Washington Co. Pa.	Prop. of Vinegar Factory	"
Hobland, Alvin	26 6	30 1856	Wayne Co. Ind.	Farmer	"
Hobbs, Daniel	26 6	25 1845	Montgomery Co. O.	"	"

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP

Armstrong, W. G.	26 7	27 1850	Rush Co. Ind.	Physician	La Fontaine.
Brady, J. R.	26 7	2 1850	Wabash Co. Ind.	Farmer	Wabash.
Brady, D. L.	26 7	1 1844	Indiana	"	Treaty.
Bright, Levi	26 7	1 1844	Indiana	"	"
Brady, J. Temp.	26 7	12 1844	Wabash Co. Ind.	Farmer and Teacher.	"
Breze, Peter	26 7	8 1844	Warren Co. O.	Farmer	Lintonville.
Braue, Daniel	26 7	12 1855	Frederic Co. Md.	"	"
Briner, Henry	26 8	20 1829	Hampshire Co. Va.	Retired Farmer.	La Fontaine.
Dawney, Solomon	26 8	25 1852	Ohio	Farmer	"
Dougherty, Thos. G.	26 7	7 1848	Ohio	Farmer and Stock Dealer	Treaty.
Emery, J. B.	26 7	27 1844	Russ Co. O.	Farmer	La Fontaine.
Ferguson, Isaac	26 7	9 1842	Ohio	"	Wabash.
Frazier, Jesse D.	26 7	27 1846	Wabash Co. Ind.	Male Teacher	La Fontaine.
Gillespie, J. W.	26 8	8 1860	Warren Co. O.	Farmer	Lintonville.
Grewell, Joseph	26 7	27 1853	Rush Co. Ind.	Harnessmaker	La Fontaine.
Hullett, O. P.	26 7	1 1854	Wayne Co. Ind.	Farmer	Lintonville.
Hatten, John	26 7	1 1849	Pennsylvania	"	"
Leffinger, Amos G.	26 7	5 1847	Ohio	"	Treaty.
Leitz, Edgar	26 7	17 1865	Chick Co. O.	"	La Fontaine.
Lewis, Stephen	26 7	21 1850	Fayette Co. Ind.	Carpenter and Builder.	"
Linn, Thomas	26 7	27 1851	Missouri	Lumber Dealer	"
Lorenz, T. W.	26 7	27 1848	Wabash Co. Ind.	Farmer and Teacher.	"
Lyon, F.	26 7	27 1844	Wabash Co. Ind.	Farmer	"
Martin, Philip	26 8	31 1824	Ohio	"	America.
Miller, Tobias H.	26 7	21 1836	Rush Co. Ind.	"	Treaty.

HISTORY OF WABASH COUNTY, INDIANA, BY TOWNSHIPS.

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

To this broad and fertile portion of Wabash County, right well befitting the name which its earliest settlers gave it. Red River flows meanderingly through its southern portions, and the far-valleyed valley of that stream stretches out for miles on either side; well watered, heavily wooded, rich, and productive. To the northward, in the region drained by Silver and Squirrel Creeks, the surface of the country is gently rolling; less heavily timbered, and dotted with many beautiful lakesets, whose clear cold waters are fed by living springs, and abundantly stocked with fish. Here occur the "log openings," or "barrens" as they are sometimes called; not on account of fertility, but from the circumstance of their being more sparsely timbered. In the heavy woodlot, or beech lands, as they were designated, belts of which extended through between the openings, and along the vicinity of the rivers, the forests were, in early days, very dense, choked with underbrush, and diversified by a large variety of trees—maple, walnut, sycamore, poplar, and beech, being the leading varieties; while in the openings the timber was almost exclusively oak, and entirely free from underbrush. The trees were of a medium size, generally averaging about twenty inches in diameter, and scattered thin enough to allow a wagon to be driven almost anywhere among them.

Through these open forests there grew a rank, coarse, and straw-like sedge grass, as tall as a man's head; and it was by firing this in the fall every year that the Indians had kept them so perfectly free from underbrush. In later years, when a settler's cabin was located here and there, these fires were productive of most disastrous consequences, destroying stock and fencing, and very often burning down the dwellings.

These openings were interspersed with small wet prairies, varying in extent from twenty-five to eighty acres, and at that time covered with water during a greater part of the year. Many of these have been taken up, on a very remote period, and the filling-in process which made them prairies instead is slowly progressing at the present day. Within the memory of many of the older inhabitants the waters of the present lakes have revealed quite perceptibly, and the shores of Mud Lake, in particular, are said to have encroached upon its limits not less than three rods on all sides within the period of recent recollections. Nearly all the lakes in the township are surrounded by extensive belts of swampy land, which have evidently one time been water surfaces, and will some day be cultivated fields. Indian tradition tells of the existence of a large lake in the eastern part of the township, on what is now known as the Thorn farm, and land adjoining. At the time of the arrival of the first settlers a small lake still existed in the centre of the prairie; but has since disappeared altogether.

Beaver Lakes.—Another feature of some interest, many examples of which are to be seen in this township, are the prairies which were once lakes formed by the labors of that interesting animal, so plentiful hereabout in former times—the beaver. In many localities, their labors have performed an important part in shaping the surface of the country; and their long, low, mound-like dams are still to be seen in many localities; generally on the outskirts of a prairie which has once been one of their artificial lakes. They carried the earth from the hillsides to build long continuations across the valleys; thus overflowing large tracts of heavily timbered country and keeping it under water until all the trees died, or were cut down by their sharp teeth. When their dams broke away they repaired them, though never in the line of the former structure, and so they lived for ages, until all the fallen timber had become water-logged, settled to the bottom, and became deeply covered by the sediment of the lake. At length the advent of the white trapper and the far-off approach of civilization drove them to the westward; their dams were washed away to be repaired no more, and their lakes settled into swamps, and finally became the low wet prairies which were seen by the first pioneers. In later years, as the land has been drained and the marshes become settled, the old stumps and trunks of trees which have been hidden for ages have gradually worked their way to the surface to tell us of the years gone by.

Soil, etc.—Notwithstanding the beauty of the central and northern portions of the township, and the ease with which it could be rendered fit for cultivation, all the early settlers chose the more densely wooded portions along Red River, or in the belts of timber further north, thinking the forests unproductive and worthless. Subsequent experience has proved the fallacy of this belief, however; for underlying the comparatively thin surface soil of the river banks is found a yellow, fine sand soil, containing an inexhaustible supply of all the elements

necessary to render the land continuously fertile. In the heavily timbered tracts, or beech lands, as they are sometimes called, the soil is of a rich, loamy nature, made fit by a blue clay subsoil; while in the prairies and in the vicinity of the streams it consists of a rich black muck of great depth and fertility; though requiring thorough drainage in order to render it fit for cultivation. The subsoil here is generally of a gravelly nature.

First Settlements.—Pleasant Township was the dwelling-place of the noble red man until the spring of 1835. It was at this time John Anderson, formerly from Ohio; but more recently from somewhere near Logansport, together with his wife, two sons, and two daughters, came up on the north side of Red River and settled on Squirrel Creek, about a mile above the present town of Stockdale. Near the site of that town there was at that time an Indian village called Spiritetow, after old Capt. Snireel, the chief, after whom the creek was also named. His Indian name was Niconza; that being the Ojibwa name for squirrel. Niconza post office, just within the limits of Miami County, is named in honor of the old chief; who is said to have been a model red man, possessing over his village with an amount of wisdom and discretion unusual in his race. He died at a very advanced age. In 1835 occupied a cleared space of ground just east of Stockdale, on land now owned by James Burdge; and their burying-ground was situated at the corner of the road east of there, part of it now being in the highway.

John Anderson was the first to give a road from Wassau Creek up Red River into Wabash County; and saw-mills being a convenience of civilization not yet introduced, and the necessary number of men to carry on a log-raising not to be had until the close of the year, he had to be content with a cabin, necessarily of a rather primitive style of architecture. He is described as having settled himself with his back against a large poplar log with a roof of split ploughshares over him, supported by a couple of logs. The first building of any consequence by a white man in Pleasant Township. A man named Klinton had settled on the other side of Red River, further down, in Miami County, the water here, and made a small clearing. A few rods west of the site of his habitation, the first trail from Manchester to Squirrel village and to John Anderson's cabin, a mile above it. Their names were Jesse Myers, Jacob Gill, and Mathias Lukens—who was at that time a boy of sixteen. At Manchester the road from Le Gros to Turkey Creek prairie crossed Red River; and these three were the first white men to cut a road from that point down. At the time of their coming there were about sixty Miami and Potawatomi camped on the bank of the river, across from Manchester. The land did not come into market until the evening of September, when it was bought up quite rapidly.

At the time of Col. Anderson's settlement, and until the ensuing fall, no provisions could be obtained short of the West prairie, near Lafayette. The nearest mill was at Logansport, to which point they made their trips in a pirogue. This journey occupied several days; the task of returning up stream being slow and tedious.

A corn-creek was built on Red River at an early day, however, which did away with the greater part of this arduous duty. It was situated a little below where Laketon now stands, near the site of Elery's saw-mill. James Cox was the architect and proprietor; and the structure was some like the cabin before-mentioned, consisting of little besides the rude machinery and pulley racks (dressed out of a couple of log ends, or log-ends), as they are often called, with a roof supported by poles over the hopper. The mill did very good work, however, and in course of time they came to grind wheat there also. Both of the mills are still to be seen near the old site of the mill.

In the fall of 1836 the importance of the presidential election about to take place, so impressed the minds of the few settlers that there met together, they named an organized Pleasant Township, in order to secure the privilege of holding an election within their own limits. The voting was done at the house of Samuel Thurston, and there were but five legal voters present, these being all present who had been in the State a year; just enough to form their board, and no more. The names were Jesse Myers, John Anderson, Joe Dennis, John Ferrer, and Jacob Gill. There were three Whigs and two Democrats, and the Whigs were elected. Red River, and the other electors, only three ballots were cast, and two of the five legal voters, the judges of the election, carried the returns to Wabash.

Organization.—Pleasant Township was not regularly organized until 1835 or '36. Elections were held at the house of

Samuel Thurston, on Silver Creek, for two or three years, before Laketon became the voting place of the township.

The first election of township officers resulted as follows: Treasurer, Jacob Hantz, Clerk, Henry Eichholz; Trustees, J. Buzzard, Philip Wertschberger, Mathias Lukens. Henry Eichholz was clerk by appointment, the person elected to that office being incompetent to serve.

During the temporary organization of the township its school matters were managed by a board of trustees whose territory simply embraced town 23, range 6. The first school-houses in the township were put up without any appropriation of funds for that purpose. All the settlers in the vicinity would get together and raise a building which answered the purpose, in a cleared space rarely large enough to accommodate it.

John Anderson, or Col. Anderson, as he was more commonly called, having been an officer in the Indian War, was the first Justice of the Peace in Pleasant Township, and held the office ten or twelve years.

Other Early Settlers.—Among the earliest settlers of Pleasant Township, not before mentioned, were Samuel Shuler, Lewis B. Musselman, Harter, Barney Payne, above where Laketon now stands, John and Cornelius Ferrer, Isaac Teal, Nathan Herandine, Jacob Larow, Sutherland, David Castleman, John Walters, William Eckwith, Avery Trice, Mathias Myers, and Burdge, and Albert Panning and Curtis Panning, in 1837. James Meeschin and John and Robert Ellison were early settlers near Squirrel Village, on Michigan Road land in Adams County. The latter had been settled at each of where the present village of Rossan is now situated.

First Death.—The first white woman who died in the township was the wife of Mathias Myers, who died in 1836. She was buried in the Niconza burying-ground, just across the line of Miami County.

The oldest burying-ground in Pleasant Township is situated on the southern side of Wm. Nabors' farm, in See.

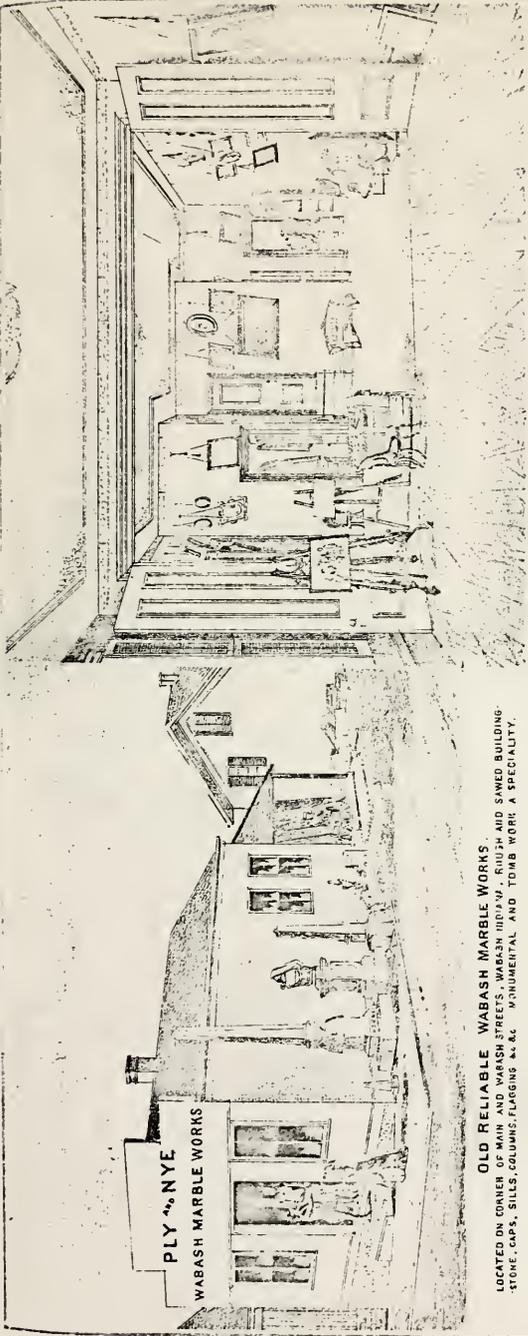
It was a part of the donation made by John Simonson, who had come from the southern part of the State in the summer of 1837 or 1838. He cleared off a few acres there, sowed it with wheat, and commenced putting up a small cabin, which he intended he had the place to build. The clearing was completed. Death stepped in and cut one of these plans, however, and a portion of his prospective home was made his first resting place. It subsequently became the general burying-ground for the neighborhood, though it has of late years fallen into disuse.

Game.—Pleasant Township was well supplied with game, which contributed greatly to the support of the early pioneers. Until within the last thirty or ten years deer were still seen occasionally within its limits, and it was a favorite hunting-ground with the Indians who lived on the reserves further south, long after the others had been removed beyond the Mississippi and the land partially cleared up by white settlers.

Bear Lake.—This small sheet of water derives its ferocious name from the circumstance of a bear being killed there at an early day in the country's settlement. One Sunday afternoon, some time in the year 1847, as the church-going people of the region were returning home from attending services held in the log school-house which stood across the road from where Pleasant church is now situated, in Sec. 19, Henry Eichholz discovered a bear passing through the country to the southward. The alarm was immediately given, and as Bruin had been guilty of travelling on the Sabbath, some thought it out of order to give him chase on Sunday also, and accordingly all the men and all the boys in the vicinity were soon in hot pursuit. Bruin took to the water, where the dogs stood no chance against his marvellous paws, but their owners held them in the shore while a rifle, which had been taken from the boat, and his body was towed in by means of a boat. Thus ended Bruin's career and the excitement together; but the name still clings to the gradually receding waters of the little lakelet.

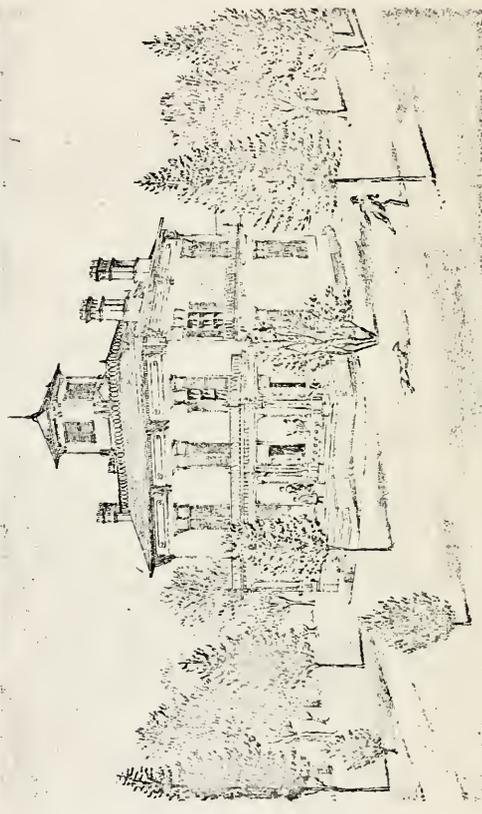
Cold Bath.—This name is derived from the fact that the country with the greater part of his possessions on an occurrence of the Ice Era and Turkey Creek prairie road, and down the Indian trail, he broke through the ice on Red River while attempting a crossing, and the adjacent settlers had to turn out and help to cut a road through the ice to the shore. It was a latterly cold day and the water nearly ice-locked. Mr. Clark had a quantity of whiskey with him, of which the men partook freely, and the ice broke up, and the men were taken to the old mill, and an ox-cart was on shore and pulled in a wain cabin to tow out their benumbed limbs and half-frozen faces, they found that they were every one of them "as drunk as lions."

Cow Hauling.—(Continued on page 18.)



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PATRONS' DIRECTORY, WARASH COUNTY, INDIANA.

NOBLE TOWNSHIP—Concluded.

PAWPAW TOWNSHIP—Concluded.

NAME.	Township. Range.	Section. Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	OCCUPATION.	P. O. ADDRESS.	NAME.	Township. Range.	Section. Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	OCCUPATION.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Jackson, S. T.	25	13	1815 Wabash Co. Ind.	General Merchant	Rich. Valley.	Miller, Joseph.	29	33	1828 Montgomery Co. O.	Farmer	Rosam
Jones, Richard.	25	12	1813 Warren Co. Conn.	Proprietor of Dairy	Wabash.	Milner, Charles.	29	33	1828 Wabash Co. Ind.	Merchant	Clanna.
Joy, William J.	25	12	1816 Wabash Co. Ind.	Farmer	Rich. Valley.	Neff, Benjamin.	29	21	1804 Franklin Co. Va.	Farmer	Clanna.
Keays, Allen.	25	13	1823 Huntington Co. Ind.	"	Rich. Valley.	Patterson, Levi.	29	5	1807 Indiana Co. Va.	Farmer	Don't Dry Goods, Gro. Ac.
Keller, Isaac.	25	12	1825 Harrison Co. Ind.	"	"	Quick, Lewis D.	27	6	1818 Franklin Co. Ind.	Farmer	Wabash.
Le G. C.	25	15	1814 Clinton Co. Ohio	"	Wabash.	Sastry, Joseph S.	28	6	12 1857 Jackson Co. W. Va.	Farmer & Prop. of Saw Mill	Urbana.
Leitch, S. S.	25	14	1815 Marion Co. Ohio	"	"	Schultz, George.	28	6	12 1845 Prussia Co. Pa.	Farmer	Urbana.
Kistler, Joseph.	25	12	1815 Marion Co. Ohio	"	"	Shoemaker, D.	29	3	1806 Wayne Co. Ind.	"	Bunn.
Kristian, A. Wood.	25	12	1809 Columbia Co. Ohio	Prop. of P. S. and Wag. Sh.	Rich. Valley.	Sewell, Wm.	29	6	1814 Scioto Co. W. Va.	"	Juniataville.
Kilce, Jacob.	25	15	1815 Bremer Co. Ohio	Farmer	Wabash.						
Katze, Jacob.	25	24	1806 Switzerland.	"	"						
Lassen, Charles.	25	36	1806 Wabash Co. Ind.	"	"						
Looman, J. C.	25	9	1809 Washington Co. Mo.	"	"						
McCoy, Theo. W.	25	6	1814 Ohio	Far. J. B. of Elm. B. Hoge.	"						
McCoyen, Mch. W.	25	6	1813 Preble Co. Ohio	Farmer	"						
Mazara, Stephen.	25	34	1852 Bavaria, Germany.	"	"						
Mason, Valentine.	25	6	1815 Indiana.	"	"						
Moore, P. G.	25	4	1804 Heaner Co. Ohio	Physician and Druggist	Rich. Valley.						
Millean, S. C.	25	6	1815 Henry Co. Ind.	Druggist and Jew.	Wabash.						
Minty, D. S.	25	13	1819 Owenago Co. Ind.	Far & Aet. and How. Sew. M.	Rich. Valley.						
Murphy, Phillip J.	25	12	1854 Clinton Co. Ohio	"	"						
Myers, G. M.	25	28	1838 Ohio.	Farmer	Wabash.						
Nichols, Edward.	25	36	1809 Monroe Co. Ohio.	Proprietor of Saw Mill	"						
Oswalt, W. N.	25	8	1801 Preble Co. Ohio.	Mechanic	"						
Outerson, C. K.	25	6	1812 Indiana.	Physician.	"						
Patterson, R. C.	25	6	1851 Indiana.	Teacher.	"						
Pyle, B. L.	25	18	1829 Indiana.	Farmer	"						
Quinor, David J.	25	5	1871 Vermont.	Physician.	"						
Richter, Samuel.	25	3	1803 La. Fayette Co. Ind.	Farmer and Carpenter.	Rich. Valley.						
Ridenour, John B.	25	27	1812 Jefferson Co. Ohio.	"	Wabash.						
Ridenour, John B.	25	50	1853 Harrison Co. Ohio.	"	"						
Ridgway, Amie.	25	37	1859 Madison Co. Ind.	Teacher.	"						
Roper, Jeremiah.	25	30	1819 York Co. Pa.	Farmer and Carpenter.	Rich. Valley.						
Rife, John, Jr.	25	5	1858 Warrenburg, Ger.	Retired Merchant.	Wabash.						
Saltors, J. L.	25	17	1814 Franklin Co. Ind.	"	"						
Saunders, J. N.	25	35	1805 St. Clair Co. Ill.	Farmer	"						
Schaeffer, Henry.	25	13	1855 Pennsylvania.	Harness Maker.	"						
Siders, Henry A.	25	22	1858 Bush Co. Ind.	Farmer and Mechanic.	"						
Shiles, N.	25	6	1823 Sussex Co. Delaware.	Farmer	"						
Simmons, Willis.	25	13	1845 Preble Co. Ohio.	"	Rich. Valley.						
Sigs, Malton.	25	6	1818 Wayne Co. Ind.	"	Wabash.						
Shies, Wm.	25	6	1811 Wabash Co. Ind.	"	"						
Smith, Geo. W.	25	13	1808 Clark Co. Ind.	Com. Mer. & Stock Dealer	Rich. Valley.						
Smith, R. N.	25	18	1801 Henry Co. Ind.	School Teacher.	Wabash.						
Stoner, Wm. T.	25	20	1854 Fayette Co. Ind.	Farmer	"						
Storr, Lewis.	25	24	1819 Fayette Co. Ind.	"	"						
Stranger, Azale.	25	32	1830 Mich. Co. Mich.	"	"						
Sullivan, Nathan.	25	31	1818 Wabash Co. Ind.	"	"						
Talbot, Jesse.	25	26	1817 Preble Co. Ohio.	"	"						
Thomas, Henry.	27	8	1831 Butler Co. Ohio.	"	"						
Thompson, Charles.	25	6	1805 Indiana.	"	"						
Thompson, David V.	25	32	1820 Wayne Co. Ind.	"	Rich. Valley.						
Smith, A. A.	25	6	1874 Montgomery Co. O.	Lumber Dealer.	"						
Smith, Enoch P.	27	1	1806 Grant Co. Ind.	Miller	"						
Talbot, Jesse.	25	26	1817 Preble Co. Ohio.	Farmer	"						
Thomas, Henry.	25	8	1831 Butler Co. Ohio.	"	"						
Thompson, D. V.	25	11	Wayne Co. Ind.	"	"						
Thompson, Charles.	25	6	1802 Indiana.	"	"						
Unger, Joel.	25	35	1805 Marion Co. Ohio.	"	"						
Unger, Samuel.	25	35	1819 Clark Co. Ind.	Farmer and Stock Raiser.	"						
Upham, E.	25	23	Deaver Co. Ind.	Farmer	Rich. Valley.						
Upham, Thomas.	25	23	Deaver Co. Ind.	"	"						
Wallace, William.	25	6	1843 Wayne Co. Ind.	Farmer and Stock Raiser.	"						
Walsh, David.	25	36	1832 Wabash Co. Ind.	Farmer and Carpenter.	Wabash.						
Wilson, William.	25	2	1812 Highland Co. Va.	Farmer	Rich. Valley.						

PAWPAW TOWNSHIP.

Parish, T. L.	25	5	Indiana.	Deal. Drugs & Medicines.	Hoson.
Boonman, James B.	25	10	1809 Ohio.	Farmer	Wabash.
Burman, B. M.	25	4	1852 Virginia.	"	Toson.
Boonman, L.	25	31	Virginia.	"	"
Bryan, Jacob.	25	30	1825 North Carolina.	"	"
Burman, Jacob.	25	4	1802 Ind.	"	"
Batterough, Sam. H.	25	2	1810 W. Wabash Co. Ind.	"	"
Carlisle, Joseph.	25	11	1805 M. Maryland.	"	Wabash.
Brown, G.	25	3	1801 Wabash P. Ind.	"	Wabash.
Bredinger, M. John.	25	1	1805 Preble Co. Ohio.	"	"
Big, Christian.	25	12	1811 Jefferson Co. Mo.	"	"
Freeman, Alex.	25	3	Indiana.	"	Clanna.
Franklin, H. G.	25	6	1873 Sussex, Penna.	Minister.	"
Grove, George.	25	1	1813 Ohio.	Farmer	Bunn.
Ganney, Philip.	25	16	1823 Ohio.	Dealer in Calfs & Farn.	Urbana.
Haldeman, C.	25	4	1781 Preble Co. Ohio.	Farmer	Boson.
Hudson, A. W.	25	4	1807 Stark Co. O.	Justice of the Peace.	"
Hudson, Geo. W.	25	4	1801 Ohio.	Physician and Surgeon.	Urbana.
Murphy, Debra.	25	4	1808 Warren Co. O.	Physician.	Boson.

WALTZ TOWNSHIP.

Albaugh, Zachariah.	26	5	1801 Montgomery Co. O.	Merchant	Somersct.
Anderson, Howard.	26	5	1817 Champaign Co. O.	Farmer	"
Anderson, William.	26	5	1850 Champaign Co. O.	Farmer & Justice of Peace	"
Birch, John B.	26	1	1818 H. Holmes Co. Ariz.	Farmer	Wabash.
Brown, John W.	26	43	1809 Pa. Co. Ohio.	"	Miami County.
Bowman, George H.	26	43	1851 Putnam Co. Ohio.	"	Wabash.
Brady, John.	26	5	Darke Co. Ohio.	"	"
Bransler, Henry.	26	5	1806 Boone Co. Va.	"	"

PATRONS' DIRECTORY, WABASH COUNTY, INDIANA.

WALTZ TOWNSHIP—Concluded.

NAME.	Township, Range, Section, Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	OCCUPATION.	P. O. ADDRESS.
Cochran, Henry	26 23 1841	Westmoreland Co. Pa.	Farmer	Somersct.
Davis, Phillips	26 27 1863	Butler Co. Ohio	"	"
Davis, Zachariah	26 27 1860	Butler Co. Ohio	"	"
Davis, Jesse	26 17	Hanbald Co. Ind.	"	"
Deal, A. K.	26 25 1853	Madison Co. Ohio	"	Waltz.
Deal, A. K.	26 25 1852	Loussingham Co. Va.	"	"
Deary, Azariah	26 34 1872	Sorry Co. N. C.	"	Wabash.
English, D. P.	26 1843	Kush Co. Ind.	Farmer and Teacher.	"
English, A. K.	26 8 1849	Kentucky	Farmer	"
Ferree, O. S.	26 6 1870	Kush Co. Ind.	Dealer in Irons, &c.	Somersct.
Fisher, F.	26 15 1865	Summit Co. Ohio	Miller.	Waltz.
Ferree, John H.	26 6 1865	Kush Co. Ind.	Retired Farmer.	Somersct.
Gard, Thomas	26 36 1848	Hemlock Co. Va.	Farmer	"
Gelton, Ed. F.	26 26 1 1856	Washington Co. Md.	"	Wabash.
Gecheour, Wm. D.	26 6 1 1857	Allegheny Co. Pa.	Prop. of Saw Mill.	"
Haidler, David	26 36 1841	Miami Co. Ind.	Farmer and Stock Raiser.	Somersct.
Hicks, Wm. A.	26 25 1851	Wabash Co. Ind.	Farmer	"
Hancock, John	26 15 18	Marion Co. Ohio	"	Wabash.
Holt, Levi	26 5 4	Berks Co. Pa.	"	Santa Fe, M. Co.
Huet, Joseph	26 22 1811	Montgomery Co. O.	Far. and Tobacco Raiser.	Waltz P. O.
Hursh, Martin E.	26 10 1843	Tuscarawas Co. Ohio	Proprietor of Pile Works.	Wabash.
Hursh, Herman K.	26 10 1844	Tuscarawas Co. Ohio	"	"
Jenkins, Aaron	26 6 1 1865	Ohio	Farmer	"
Lawshe, H. D.	26 6 1 1853	Huntington Co. N. J.	Underwriter, J. P. & P. M.	Somersct.
Lines, Alfred	26 6 1 1849	Rena Co. Ind.	Grover	"
Manning, John S.	26 1834	Miami Co. Ohio	Farmer	"
Marpis, John	26 14 1863	Darke Co. Ohio	Postmaster	Waltz
Miller, T. S.	26 6 1 1867	Darke Co. Ohio	Prop. of Dry Goods Store.	"
Miller, Philip	26 1840	Darke Co. Ohio	Farmer	"
Michael, A. W.	26 1 1891	Morgan Co. Va.	Pump Manufacturer.	"
Morgan, David	26 19 1856	Wayne Co. Ind.	Farmer	"
Murray, G. W.	26 6 1 1866	Montgomery Co. Pa.	"	"
Nicem, Isaac	26 19 1869	Darke Co. Ohio	Farmer and Mechanic.	"
Neß, Peter	26 36 1862	Virginia	Farmer	"
Olinger, Jacob	26 2 1866	Hilland Co. Ohio	"	Wabash.
Painter, E. F.	26 6 1 1865	Green Co. Ohio	Farmer and Teacher.	"
Edinger, D. C.	26 6 1843	Wabash Co. Ind.	"	"
Raw, Lewis	26 6 10 1847	Coshocton Co. Ohio	"	"
Roby, John A. R.	26 6 1 1864	Wabash Co. Ind.	Teacher	"
Schmitt, John	26 6 1 1848	Switzerland	Farmer and Stonemason	"
Shultz, Alvin	26 1 1868	Franklin Co. Ohio	"	Somersct.
Shaw, Rebecca	26 5 23 1863	Wayne Co. Ind.	"	"
Silvius, John	26 6 1 1862	Miami Co. Ind.	Farmer and Carpenter	Wabash.
Winer, George	26 6 1 1865	Wabash Co. Ind.	Farmer	Waltz P. O.
Saurey, Simon	26 6 1 1843	Lebanon Co. Ohio	Farmer and Stock Dealer	"
Strackey, D. W.	26 6 1 1849	Muskingum Co. Ohio	Physician and Surgeon	Wabash.
Sumpter, John R.	26 6 19 1870	Herkules Co. Ind.	Prop. F. Mill & T. P. Trus.	"
Schwil, Milton	26 6 19 1848	Wabash Co. Ind.	Blacksmith	Somersct.
Staruck, A. R.	26 35 1847	Gifford Co. N. C.	Farmer	"
Stear, Philip	26 36 1844	Morrow Co. Ohio	Farmer and Stock Dealer.	"
Stimman, P. A.	26 11 1847	Cambria Co. Pa.	Farmer	Wabash.
Stimman, Michael	26 6 1 1847	Cambria Co. Pa.	Farmer	"
Sullivan, Wm.	26 4 1	Mason Co. Ky.	"	"
Thompson, John H.	26 27 1870	Delaware Co. Ind.	Prop. of Grist Mill.	Somersct.
Van Fleet, J. D.	26 6 1 1875	Sussex Co. N. J.	Prop. of River House	"
Way, David	26 6 1 1852	Wayne Co. Ind.	Prop. of Saw Mill.	Wabash.
Weesner, Hezekiah	26 12 1848	Indiana	Farmer	"
Weesner, A.	26 13 1842	Grant Co. Ind.	Larmer and Wagon Maker	Miami County.
Weesner, E. & Son	26 6 1 1843	Wayne Co. Ind.	Dry Goods & Groc. Store	Wabash.
Wey, Newton S.	26 6 1 1873	Frederic Co. Ohio	Farmer & J. P.	Somersct.
Wiley, Jackson	26 6 1 1833	Miami Co. Ohio	Farmer	"
Wolfgang, John	26 12 1846	Virginia	"	Treaty P. O.

MANCHESTER VILLAGE.

NAME.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	OCCUPATION.
Amis, John L.	1850	Perry Co. Ohio.	Lumber Dealer.
Arnold, Jesse	1852	Darke Co. Ohio.	Banker.
Andrews, John L.	1841	Hilland Co. Ohio.	General Agent.
Bates, Garrison & Co.	1874	Ohio	Mattress and Spring Bed Manuf.
Brew, Levidia H.	1875	Ohio	Housewife.
Carl, V. J.	1874	Ohio	Lumber Dealer.
Cowell, L. I.	1845	Ohio	Shoemaker.
Hetter, J.	1836	Montgomery Co. Ohio.	Druggist.
Hilder, J. R.	1875	Delaware Co. Ohio.	Lawyer.
Hilder, J. V.	1874	Delaware Co. Ohio.	Architect and Builder.
Hazens, D. N.	1872	Huntingdon Co. Pa.	Prop. of Restaurant and Confee.
Hambart, Schaefer C.	1864	Wabash Co. Ind.	Farmer.
Hart, Lewis B.	1828	Franklin Co. Ohio.	Farmer.
Johnson, C. B.	1864	Washington Co. Pa.	Proprietor of Livery Stable.
Kinoy, J. F.	1830	Ohio	Boot and Shoe Dealer.
Lawrence, G. W.	1841	Ohio	Merchant.

MANCHESTER VILLAGE—Concluded.

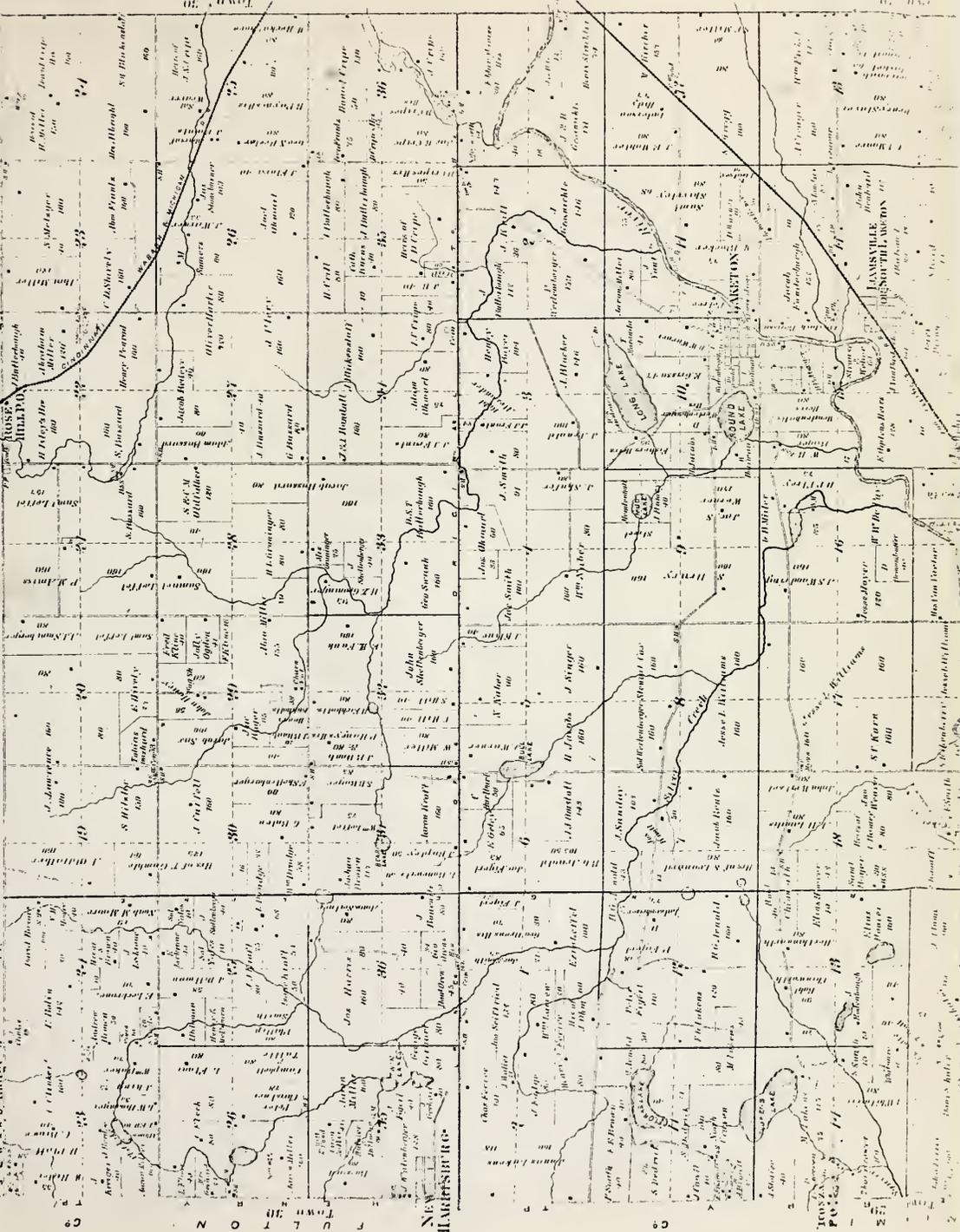
NAME.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	OCCUPATION.
Layton, J. T.	1874	Clarke Co. Ohio.	Hardware Dealer.
Nutzeit, J. J.	1812	Ohio	"
Pless, M. K.	"	"	Editor "Manchester Republican."
Riley, James K.	1874	"	Proprietor of Livery Stable.
Shelley, James	1864	Montgomery Co. Ohio.	Lumber Dealer.
Shelley, John	1849	Montgomery Co. Ohio.	Owner.
Sellers, A. J.	1817	Franklin Co. Pa.	Merchant Tailor.
Shelleyberger, John	1828	Stark Co. Ohio.	Proprietor Meat Market.
Shelley, Daniel	1861	Stark Co. Ohio.	Miller.
Switzer, Hiram	1842	Wabash Co. Ind.	Farmer.
Willis, A. C.	1814	"	Proprietor Livery Stable.
Wells, H.	1872	Indiana	Groegman.
Wenegrath, J. W.	1850	"	Township Trustee and Carpenter.
Whiston, John	1849	Pennsylvania	Merchant.
Whitler, J. H.	1856	Indiana	Physician.
Watson, C. H.	1869	"	"
Woodward, R. H.	1874	Hyde Park, N. Y.	"

WABASH CITY.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	OCCUPATION.
Amos, Jim M.	Hill St.	1857	Mason Co. W. Va.	Clerk of Court.
Arkinson, A. M.	"	"	"	Agent of Aetna Life Ins. Co.
Barnes, Peter	Main St.	"	"	Farmer Dealer.
Austin, A. T.	Maple St.	1848	Indiana	Prop. of Boot & Shoe Store.
Allen, P. H.	Cass St.	1848	Germany	Brewer.
Bennet, B. B.	North Cass St.	1860	Specier Co. Ky.	Physician and Surgeon.
Baumholder, Henry	Cass St.	1861	Harris, Ger.	"
Berth, James	Pike St., South Wabash	1836	Indiana	Blacksmith.
Berth, Hras.	Wabash St.	1836	"	Wagon and Plough Work.
Bliner, H. L.	Cass St.	1836	Montgomery Co. O.	Sawyer.
Bosick, J. W.	Wabash St.	1830	Kentucky	Merchant.
Burgart, E. G.	Cass St.	1849	Indiana	Carpenter.
Bruer, J. A.	Union St.	1858	Ohio	Hat, Spoke, Heading Pile, Brok.
Bruer, Jacob R.	Falls Avenue	1865	Ohio	Hardware.
Burns, Mergert	Cass St.	1831	Ireland	Laundress.
Bruner & Bikesberry	"	"	"	Hardware Est. 1868.
Bradley, Henry	Pike St., S. Wabash	1870	Miami Co. Ind.	Proprietor Marble Works.
Carter, Joseph	South Wabash	1850	Philadelphia, Pa.	Contractor and Builder.
Cutwell, Hezekiah	Wabash St.	1841	Wayne Co. Ind.	Physician.
Ciesca, Robert W.	Cass St.	1843	Franklin Co. Ind.	President of Citizens' Bank.
Coate, M. W.	W. Main St.	1854	Ohio	Accountant.
Conner, O. W. & Co.	Cass & Wabash St.	"	"	Prop. Dry Goods Store, es 1866.
Christian, John	Wabash St.	1844	Harris, Ger.	Liquor Dealer.
Cowgill, C.	Cass St.	1846	Clinton Co. Ohio.	Attorney-at-Law.
Crabill, M. R.	Union St.	1847	Shenandoah Co. Va.	Horticulturist & Sal. Keep.
Davis, Wm. K.	East Hill St.	1831	Erie Co. N. Y.	Turner and Stone Dealer.
De Par, J. H.	Cor. Maple & Miami Sts.	1847	Serchland/Pd Co. Pa.	Physician.
Degering, F.	Market St.	1851	Hanover, Ger.	Liquor Dealer.
Dicken, John H.	Elm & Huntington Sts.	1848	Indiana	Accountant.
Diehl, C. E.	Miami St.	1870	Lehigh Co. Pa.	Merchant Tailor.
De Fay, J. G.	North Wabash.	1864	Serchland/Pd Co. Pa.	Attorney.
Edginghouse, A. F.	Maple St.	1867	Germany	Prop. of Boot & Shoe Store.
Elliott, T. J.	Hill St.	1861	Cumberland Co. Pa.	Dealer in Dry Goods.
Edwards, W. A.	R. Hill St.	1828	Wabash Co. Ind.	Let. F. W. & W. R. R. Co.
Edwin, J. H.	Maple St.	1863	Wayne Co. Ind.	Carpenter and Joiner.
Ewing, Wm. L.	"	1857	Montgomery Co. O.	Retired (born in 1810).
Fairbanks, W. B.	Miami St.	1874	Windsor Co. Coun.	Painter Co. W. & M. J. R. S.
Ferree, James C.	Cass St.	1854	Indiana	Carpenter and Teacher.
Ferry & Butler	Cass St.	"	"	Wabash Weekly Messenger.
Fingers, F. E.	Market St.	1865	Ohio	Proprietor of Livery Stable.
Ford, James	Hill St.	1841	Virginia	Physician and Surgeon.
Fordner, Wm. H.	"	1848	Ohio	"
Good, Macy	Wabash St.	1871	Wayne Co. Ind.	Liquor Co. Sup. Pub Sch.
Graton, J. T.	Wabash St.	1872	Pr. O. P. T. Store.	Tallie Co. Ohio.
Gray, Wm. H.	E. Cass St.	1872	Indiana	Kn. in H. Sp. & Bond. Pa.
Hackman, Eliph.	Cor. Fisher & Perry Sts.	1849	Franklin Co. Ind.	Farmer and Stone Vendor.
Hansen, J. Warren	Wabash St.	1828	Wabash City	Real Estate Dealer.
Hann, James M.	Hill St.	1847	Franklin Co. Ind.	County Recorder.
Hanna, H. W.	Miami St.	1865	Allen Co. Ind.	Man. of Hat, Sp. & B. W.
Hart, J. H.	"	1864	Germany	Hotelier.
Harsh, S. E.	Market St.	1863	Indiana	Harness Maker.
Hines, Daniel	W. Cass St.	1853	Virginia Co. N. Y.	Furniture Finisher.
Hovter, James N.	Maple St.	1854	Ohio Pa.	Boot and Shoe Dealer.
Hudson, J. H.	Pike St., South Wabash	1839	Wayne Co. Ind.	Farmer.
Hubbard, C. J.	"	1829	Wayette Co. Ind.	Dealer in Agricultural Imp.
Hudson, D. N.	Stitt St.	1850	Lagash Co. Ohio.	Act. Sugar Sizing Mach.
Hull, S.	"	"	Wabash Co. Ind.	Farmer.
Hurlbut, J. H.	Pike St., South Wabash	1859	Wayne Co. Ind.	Proprietor Marble Works.
Jackson, Joel	South Wabash	1855	Lagash Co. Ohio.	Mesanic.
Jackson, Daniel	W. St., Clair St.	1855	Wabash Co. Ind.	Carpenter.
Johnson, Geo. B.	Elm St.	1866	Morgan Co. Ind.	Merchant Tailor.

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PATRONS' DIRECTORY, WABASH COUNTY, INDIANA.

WABASH CITY—Continued.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	OCCUPATION.
Jones, W. P.	South Wabash	1849	Wabash Co. Ind.	Furniture Dealer.
July, Jacob	Market St.	1859	Clarke Co. Ohio.	Wagon Maker.
July, Wallace	Hill St.	1862	Ohio.	Carpenter-Builders.
Kidd, M. H.	Maple St.	1862	Ohio.	Attorney-at-Law.
King, T. W.	Main St.	1832	Summit Co. Ohio.	Grain Dealer.
King & McNamee	Canal St.			Herd Merchant, est. 1855.
Knight, John L.	Hill St.	1843	Chester Co. Pa.	Lumber.
Knox, R. M.	Canal St.	1874	Ohio.	Homoeopathic Physician.
Knox, J. A.		1875	Elkhart Co. Ind.	
Lauder & Harter	Market St.			Carriage Manufacturers.
Lego, J. B.	Hill St.	1869	Pennsylvania.	Dealer in Lumber, etc.
Lewis, John	Hill St.	1844	Washington Co. Va.	Real Estate Assessor.
Lin, Lee	Fiber St.			Pub. of the "Free Trader."
Ligonis, Joseph B.	Wabash St.	1871	Morgan Co. Va.	Farmer.
Lower, E. H.	Wabash St.	1847	Cambria Co. Ohio.	Lumber Dealer.
Leland, O.	Pike St., South Wabash	1844	Niagara Co. N. Y.	Farmer.
Mariner, B.	Lanlon Road.	1824	Sussex Co. Del.	Lumber Dealer.
McKey, Joseph	E. Maple St.	1860	Virginia.	Real Estate and Ins. Agt.
Mayo, Elizabeth E.		1875	Richmond, Va.	Milner.
Mery, Ignace	Hill St.	1858	France.	Merchant Tailor.
Myers, Aaron L.	Comstock St.	1862	Presb. Co. Ohio.	Retired Farmer.
McCoy, E. M.	Canal St.	1874	Fulton Co. Ind.	Baker and Confectioner.
McHenry, John A.	Maple St.	1842	Rockbridge Co. Va.	Merchant.
McHenry, Jim E.		1851	Wabash Co. Ind.	Painter and School Teach.
McLain, Byron W.	Cor. Wabash & Canal.	1874	Allen Co. Ind.	Pres. In Coll. Fine Arts, etc.
McPherson, E. B.	Falls Avenue.	1839	Wabash Co. Ind.	County Treasurer.
Swann, M. A.	Market St.			Prop. of Fremont House.
Nye, Henry C.	Falls Avenue.	1883	Kosciusko Co. Ind.	Prop. of Wab. Marble Wks.
Parrish, C. S.	Maple St.			Attorney-at-Law.
Pattis, John U.	Cor. Cass & Maple Sts.	1841	Monroe Co. N. Y.	Judge of Circuit Court.
Polk, John R.	Maple St.	1845	Henry Co. Ind.	County Auditor.
Ply, John W.	Stitt St.	1839	Wabash Co. Ind.	Prop. of Wab. Marble Wks.
Ray, Webster B.	Elm St.	1847	Wabash Co. Ind.	Civil Engineer.
Reitig, Frank A.	Cass St.	1852	Germany.	Brewer.
Rhodes, Samuel	Stitt St.	1863	Montgomery Co. Pa.	Carpenter and Joiner.
Riggio, A. R.	Ferry St.	1867	Pickaway Co. Ohio.	Farmer and Stock Dealer.

WABASH CITY—Concluded.

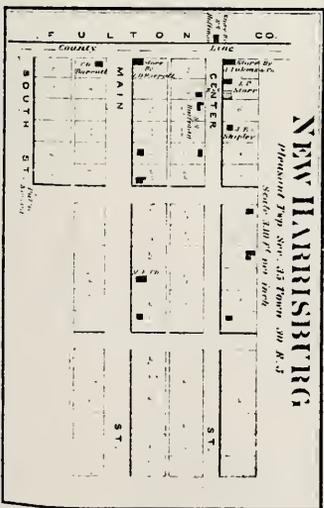
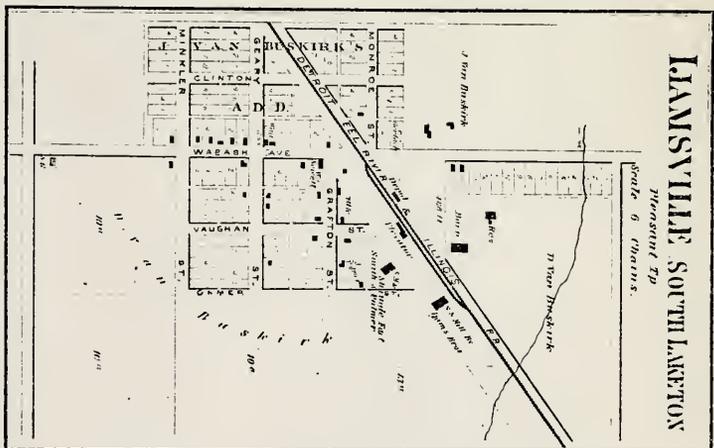
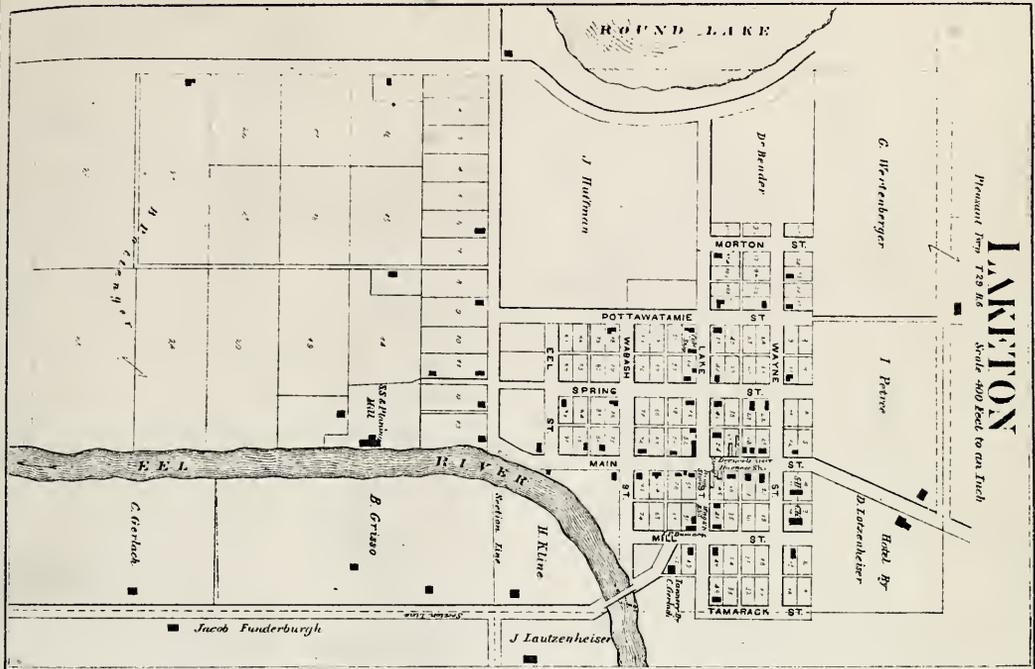
NAME.	RESIDENCE.	Date of Settlement.	NATIVITY.	OCCUPATION.
Raberts, Joseph H.	Market St.	1853	Indiana	Barber and Hairdresser.
Ross, Jim P.	Manchester Avenue	1846	Wabash Co. Ind.	County Clerk Elect.
Ross, E. S.	Hill St.	1848	Wayne Co. Ind.	Banker.
Ross, John E.	Canal St.	1871	Connecticut.	Prop. Rosedale House.
Robertson, W. H.	Hill St.	1864	Washington Co. N. Y.	Por. Mss. Mfg. Plan. Mill.
Ross, A. J.		1843	Wabash Co. Ind.	Hardware Dealer.
Rudolph, Hoss	Canal St.			Prop. Boot and Shoe Store.
Satre, Warren G.	E. Main St.			Mayor of Wabash City.
Sheridan, David	Wabash St.	1869	Hungary	Tailor.
Sirey, John C.	Hill St.	1859	Virginia	Attorney-at-Law.
Sikely, Wm.	Ferry St.			Painter.
Snively, A. B.	Hill St.	1824	Erie Co. Pa.	Dry Goods Dealer.
Snyder, John W.	Stitt St.	1862	Columbia Co. Pa.	Keeper of New Cemetery.
Stieglitz, John	E. Main St.	1854	Germany	Customs Agent & Steamship Agent.
Stitz, W. S.		1843	Indiana	County Auditor Elect.
Stratton, Irvin	Main St.	1848	Indiana	County School Superintendent.
Sweetser, Wm. & Co.	Canal St.			Dry Goods Merchants.
Stephenson, Geo. J.	West St.			Sherrif.
Stoa, James W.	Wabash St.	1862	Marion Co. Ind.	City Engineer.
Teague, Joseph C.	West Maple St.	1850	Montgomery Co. O.	Farmer.
Thomas, M. L.	E. Maple St.	1835	Fayette Co. Ind.	City Marshal.
Thurston, W. K.	Hill St.	1836	Central Ohio.	Druggist, Books and Jewelry.
Trer, John B.	Sinclair St.	1843	Delaware	Postmaster.
Thomas, John	Unioning St.	1871	Grant Co. Ind.	Proprietor Livery Stable.
Wade, Oscar	Main St.	1845	Henry Co. Ind.	Carriage Builder.
Wallace, J. K.		1866	Michigan	Deal. in & Mgr. of Scizars.
Wessner, C. W.	Allen St.	1844	Henry Co. Ind.	Attorney-at-Law.
Weir, T. W.	Hill St.	1863	Floyd Co. Ind.	
Wells, A. G.	Market St.	1871	Warren Co. Ohio.	
Wieland, F. C.	Comstock St.	1872		
Williams, B. E.	Cass St.	1837	Fayette Co. Ind.	Proprietor of Meat Market.
Wilson, S. J.	Hill St.	1847	Rush Co. Ind.	
Wilson, Clara C.	Ferry St.	1840	Huntington Co. Pa.	
Wimmer, E. N.	W. Sinclair St.	1873	Fayette Co. Ind.	Carpenter and Joiner.
Woods, Harvey E.	W. Main St.	1841	Wabash Co. Ind.	County Sheriff Elect.
Wolf, Wm.	Maple St.	1862	Fayette Co. Ind.	Furrier.

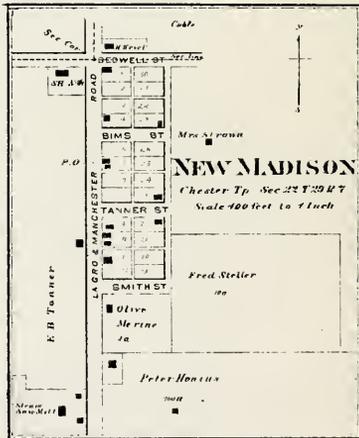
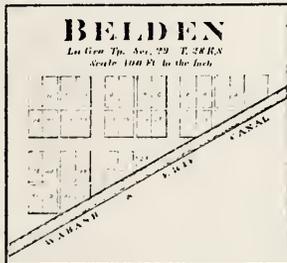
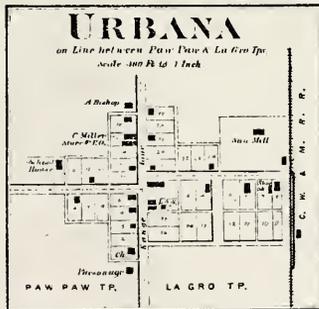
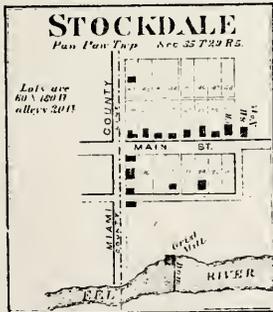
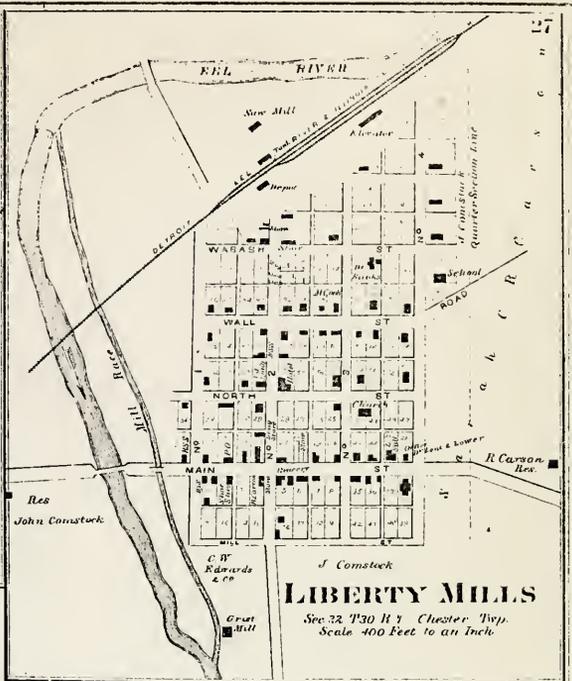
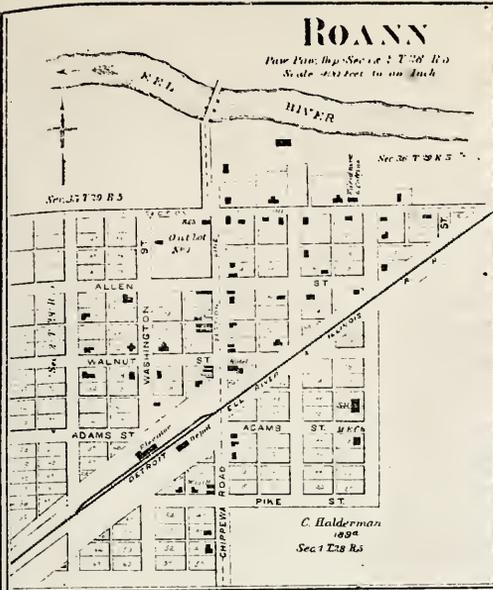
Abstract of Taxable Property for the year 1874.

	Acres.	Value of land and improvements.	Value of lots and improvements.	Value of personal property.	Total value of taxables.	Total taxes of 1874.
Chester	39,703	\$1,100,860	\$145,035	\$581,355	\$1,728,250	\$29,513
La Gro	51,815	1,332,855	26,310	529,670	1,899,075	29,501
Liberty	27,752	838,495	17,515	256,140	942,150	15,472
Noble	49,751	1,536,915	83,945	552,960	2,173,760	30,665
Pleasant	23,956	655,225	20,170	237,515	903,510	15,139
Pawpaw	24,747	571,540	18,855	183,185	773,580	13,175
Waltz	28,358	793,730	32,330	274,245	1,100,345	15,800
City of Wabash		19,265	\$31,775	605,045	1,456,085	24,505
Corporation of La Gro			24,965	88,275	162,150	2,643
Total	255,828	\$6,550,245	\$1,250,230	\$3,333,430	\$11,134,905	\$175,462

Crop Statistics, etc., 1874, as returned by the Assessors.

	WHEAT.		CORN.		RYE.		OATS.		POTATOES		Pasture & Meadow.
	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	Acres.	Bush.	
Chester	4,340	47,493	4,952	208,095		141	1,010	22,569		12,950	279
La Gro	6,983	53,751	9,182	329,065		58	1,492	37,365		15,576	5,146
Liberty	3,817	29,003	5,835	265,390				1,164	20,285		8,582
Noble	3,815	39,110	6,350	321,115		2,290	955	22,230		10,900	8,335
Pleasant	4,052	57,789	4,119	142,440		52	962	13,715		11,196	4,907
Pawpaw	2,945	36,420	3,430	145,150			560	12,430		3,145	980
Waltz	4,973	48,854	4,141	176,420		20	1,308	16,934		5,620	1,497
Total for County	31,318	306,219	37,999	1,607,650		2,561	7,451	133,882		68,579	23,885





(Continued from page 18.)

Ed River. Helves had previously lived in La Gro, where he had kept tavern in the brick house built by the government for the Indian chief of that name. He afterward kept tavern in North Manchester.

John Deagan, who is still living in the State, also came in 1841, and built him a cabin on the north bank of Ed River, near where the post office is now located. John Deagan lived about the same time that the family of Peter Deagan, the present village of Manchester. Peter Deagan had on the original town plat of the village in 1837. A grist-mill and a saw-mill were put in operation there at about this time.

James Abbott, who lived here for the family of Liberty Mills, now stands, in 1832, and moved on to it the following year. In '36, he sold out to John Constock, who still resides there. Two of Abbott's sons were accustomed him when he came to the country, nine still living in the township.

John Sanatouca came in 1835. He came on Ed River in a boat, landing at the site of the present village of North Manchester on the first day of October of that year, and settled on Section 25 on the farm where Frederick Naber now lives. His son Jolna moved to Section 35 in Town 30, where he still resides.

At this time there were no mills nearer than in Elkhart County, and it took three days to make the trip. Simon and Abbot got an Indian guide to show the way, and with the assistance of their stalwart sons went creek hunting on a road northward from the mouth of the Liberty Mills, where Turkey Creek crosses the several of their labors were over.

Among the other earlier settlers were Jacob Harter, who settled in North Manchester in 1837, and John Cronstark. The latter came on the 20th of June, 1836, to Liberty Mills. During the first season he only cleared a quarter of an acre, but on the following spring he cleared a half-acre, and on January 1st, 1838, had a saw-mill in operation. This mill was destroyed by fire the following April, but was immediately rebuilt. In 1839, a grist-mill was put in operation. He bought corn on Turkey Creek prairie and sold the meal at the mill.

Curis Pauline settled in Pleasant Township in 1837, and moved to North Manchester in 1839, where he kept store for many years. He afterwards removed to Section 25, where he now resides. Mr. Tailing is one of the leading citizens of the township, and also has seen a great deal of the country in general, and being universally respected for his sound judgment and personal worth.

One of the first settlers of the immediate neighborhood of Ed River was Peyton Daniels, who came from Fayette County in 1837. At the time of his arrival there was but one house between his, which was on Section 24, and the village of La Gro. He died December, 1874, aged seventy-seven years.

Other early settlers.—Among the other early settlers may be mentioned Josiah Pratt, John Shannon, A. H. Simpson, Lewis J. Lane, F. W. McDonald, Charles Ender, George Ziegler, Ed. Harris, Roubert Crisler, John Beattie, Andy Finkner, Joe Singer, and William and Thomas Thon.

Mail Trade Road.—This road extends from Liberty Mills to La Gro, and is noted as passing through a very fine country, much of that part in Chester township owned by that thrifty set known as German Baptists, popularly nicknamed "Dunkards." The road derives its name from the fact that at an early day it was near the site of an Indian trail, along which John Simonson carried the mail from Liberty Mills to North Manchester. He "went it alone and alone," and it took him two days to make the round trip.

The road was "hitched and stung" some time prior to 1839, but not cleared of large timber until 1844, when it was not cut by the volunteer labor of those pioneers along its course.

Land Sales.—The land in this township was not subject to entry by pre-emption, but was sold at public sale, and in this way much of it fell into the hands of speculators.

At various sales, in order to prevent this, the settlers resorted to various pretenses, some of them products not strictly honest. One of them was to attend the sale in a body, and when the land was offered, not to bid a figure higher than the speculator bids offer, whether they had any intention of buying or not. Though, in the latter case, the land was sold upon the following day, another and better mode of preventing speculation was to purchase the land in one acre, and being unable to distinguish between a bona fide bid and one made purely to worry him.

Some times the speculator remained without an owner, parties often offering to purchase, but they had not, and so in this way some pieces caught attention. An incident may be related to show how these were sometimes evaded. Mr. James Ender, now residing in the township, who had a township bid, discovered that part of Sec. 20 (Town 25, Range 3) was good land, and had never been offered.

While looking at the land, another party put in his appearance with three dollars and some cents, and was given a note as to which of them could get to the land office at Fort Wayne in the shortest time. The stranger was afraid, and setting his pocket compass took a heading for his destination. Mr. Ender, being told that the land was the property of the canal, a horse circumvented him; but was fortunate enough to

reach the land office at Fort Wayne about half an hour in advance. He afterwards returned to Montgomery County, Ohio, from which point he set out for his near home in the forest, where he arrived in September, 1841, bringing with him a large quantity of provisions. He found the little hole he had previously laid out as a sort of stable by the Indian ponies. During the winter following he occupied himself in clearing a fine patch of corn to raise the following year. The first fall crop served as a "house" for the cattle and horses, and were about all they had to live on until grass came in the spring.

Chester Township has long been ranked as one of the foremost in the county not only in the quality of soil, but in the enterprise of its inhabitants as shown by substantial farm improvements. A large tract of land lying in the southeast part of the township was returned, a swamp land, and for many years was called the "Bear Swamp," and supposed by many to have no agricultural value. But it was taken up by an industrious and thrifty population mostly of German birth, and through their labors in clearing and draining, it is taking a high rank as one of the best and richest spots in the township.

Pony Creek.—This stream is called by different names. Near Manchester, where it empties into Ed River, and for several miles above, it is best known as Ogou Creek, deriving this name from John Ogou, who was one of the very first settlers in the township, and built a cabin at its banks in 1834. Further up, and from thence to its source, it has the name of Pony Creek, which is the designation it is best known by.

Tradition tells how it received this name, and the legend seemed worthy of a place in this work.

Years and years ago, at the time when the first pioneers had begun to penetrate this region, and while settlers were few and far between, while the dusky Manis hunted the deer through the forest-covered lands of Chester and adjacent townships, a band of white desperadoes organized and carried out a plan of driving the ponies, which evinced much ingenuity, and for a time was very successful.

In the central part of the township extending through Sections 23 and 24 in Range 7, and Sections 19 and 20 in Range 8, there was a tract of woods known as the "Windbreak," in which all the trees had been blown down by a tornado some years before, and here among the young timber that had sprung up since, vegetation was more luxuriant than in the surrounding country. It was this dense growth of Indian ponies which were taken to find their way.

Taking advantage of this circumstance, these renegades organized a gang, and went to work to intercept the trail, which it was so placed as to intercept the trail taken by the ponies on their way to the "Windbreak." Entering the line, it was an easy matter for them to find their way into the inclosure, and to keep a close watch, but once fairly in they could not easily escape. From here they were taken by the gang, who ran them off to the northward until they came to the creek, half a mile above, and near the county line. They followed about the head of the stream "to break the trail," and so elude pursuit. Keeping the creek for about a mile and a half, and reaching Sec. 19, they secreted their stolen property in a pen on the farm now belonging to Warren Jenks. This pen, like the fence, was strongly built, being about sixteen rails high, and inclosed an acre of nearly two acres. When a sufficient number of ponies had been brought together in this way, and a favorable opportunity occurred, they were then run off to some remote locality and there disposed of.

Stealing ponies, however, while it might have been profitable for those engaged in it, was an occupation that had its risks attached to it, and it was necessary to keep a close watch over their property; and though it is doubted by some whether they ever discovered the mysterious traps, yet the gang on several occasions were closely pursued, and narrowly escaped with their lives. When they were taken, they were taken by the Indians a large part of his life, and having adopted their dress and habits, was hardly distinguishable from one of the tribe. About 1840, he disappeared mysteriously, and it has always been supposed met with summary retribution at their hands.

This band of pony thieves had their headquarters in a hut on the farm now owned by Lewis Bailey in Section 20.

Indian ponies in this area were worth from fifteen to twenty dollars each. Three or four hundred for farm work, they were very tough and hardy, and from the security of better animals were often made use of by the settlers.

One of the most curious stories told with the men who stole ponies were put in this way. The place where the lower pen was built was now a cultivated field, and all traces of its existence long since obliterated. A few old and nearly rotten rails were scattered about, which showed the position of the large pens, that it had once been cleared, is all that is left, to show where the trap was stood; but the name of Pony Creek still remains to perpetuate the legend of border times which it tells.

Fossil Remains.—Some three miles directly east of Manchester, on N. W. 1/4, N. E. 1/4, S. 1/4, Town 22, Range 7, Mr. Simon S. Morrow was the discoverer of some interesting fossil remains. We give his account of finding them in his own words, as communicated by him to the *Indiana Blade*, several years since.

"Last Thursday morning, while digging for water in the edge

of a pond, I found a part of a jawbone with two teeth in it. One of the teeth measures 7 1/2 inches from back to front, is 1/2 inches broad, and weighs 63 pounds. It has three roots which measure from 5 to 6 inches long, but the points are rotted off. The other tooth measures 7 1/2 inches from back to front, is 1/2 inches broad, and weighs 23 pounds; the root having been almost entirely decayed. I found the teeth 3 feet under ground, and beneath 25 feet of solid blue clay, where a history says five or eighteen inches over had blown out of road. Mr. Morrow packed with these specimens, and as the excavation had been made for the purpose of getting water for his stock, no further search was made for other parts of the mastodon.

To what strange species of animal these teeth belonged, no opinion is ventured, that office being left to the scientist. It is certain that no such creatures are now found upon the earth, and the occasional discovery of skeletons more or less incomplete is the only evidence we have that they ever existed.

North Manchester.—This important and thriving town has a most beautiful natural location, being situated on a level plain elevated some thirty feet above Ed River. The first town plat was laid out in 1837 by Peter Ogou and William Neff. A saw-mill, and soon afterwards a grist-mill were built, while a store and tavern were soon in operation.

For many years merchandise and supplies from this place were received and shipped from La Gro by canal or rail. This freight had to be hauled in wagons, and a plank road was built to facilitate transportation.

In 1871 the effort was made for so many years to secure railroad facilities were at last crowned with success; and almost at the same time, both the Detroit, Ed River, and Illinois Railroad, and the Cincinnati, Wabash, and Michigan Railroad were put in operation, and by opening a ready and cheap facilities for travel and transportation the town began to improve rapidly. Population increased, buildings were put up, and in a short time the place had more than doubled in its importance. It had, at present, one newspaper, three hotels, one bank, three hardware stores, a lumber yard, planing mills, several saw and grist-mills, hub and spoke works; besides a considerable variety of grocers, grocers, boot and shoe, drug and furniture stores, and had a large number of saloons. In addition to the railroad facilities in present enjoyment, efforts are being made to make the town a point on other lines.

Early Mills.—The first mill was built by George Constock, in 1837, who built a saw and grist-mill about this time. It is situated on the east bank of Ed River, and is a station on the Detroit, Ed River, and Illinois Railroad. The village has a considerable trade in lumber, and is one of the most prominent general trade in dry goods, groceries, etc., the most prominent men being Dr. Jenks and Robert Carson. A considerable part of the trade here comes from Kosciusko County.

LA GRO TOWNSHIP.

For some time previous to the organization of Wabash Co. La Gro was a township of Huntington Co., and long before Huntington County had an existence the Indian village of La Gro, or Les Gros, as they then spelled it, was known to the voyageurs, the French missionaries, and the early English travelers. At the treaty held by General Cass, on the Wabash, in 1826, it was stipulated, among other matters, that a substantial brick house should be built there for the chief of that name, and this was accordingly done in 1828. Moses Scott being the builder. The brick for the purpose were burned on the ground, and the building is still standing, in a very good state of preservation. It was unplastered, and contained two rooms and a fireplace. In this the old chief lived and died; and he now lies buried in a valley to the north of it, near the corner of the Old Fellows Cemetery. His death took place about 1831.

The first white man who lived in the village for any length of time was probably one Louis Berger, an Indian trader, who moved into the house occupied by La Gro from after his death. Here he had his stock of trading trinkets—much more highly prized by the Indians than money—displayed in one end of no better than two rooms, and the work done, which in some cases, such was the Indian trader's usual stock at that day, nor has it ever materially changed.

In the spring of summer of 1832 Robert McClure came to the place and put the building back into shape, and took over where the east end of the railroad tracks over La Gro Creek now is. He cultivated the open piece of ground which had formerly been La Gro's cornfield, comprising an extent of about ten acres. On the west side of the building, in some corner, and where these three families constituted the La Gro settlement in the fall of 1832, when William F. Ross, in company with fifteen other men, Capt. John H. Ross, passed through on their way to a point of view, and were ordered to guard the government stores there. They supplied themselves mainly by fishing at that time, having a fish-pond in the Wabash River near where the fisher dam now is.

In 1841, when work commenced on the Wabash and Ohio Canal, a large number of persons settled there, along the line of the canal, though but few of them came there to stay. The matter of settling on the margin of the settlers during and up to that time, so far as known:

(Continued on page 45.)

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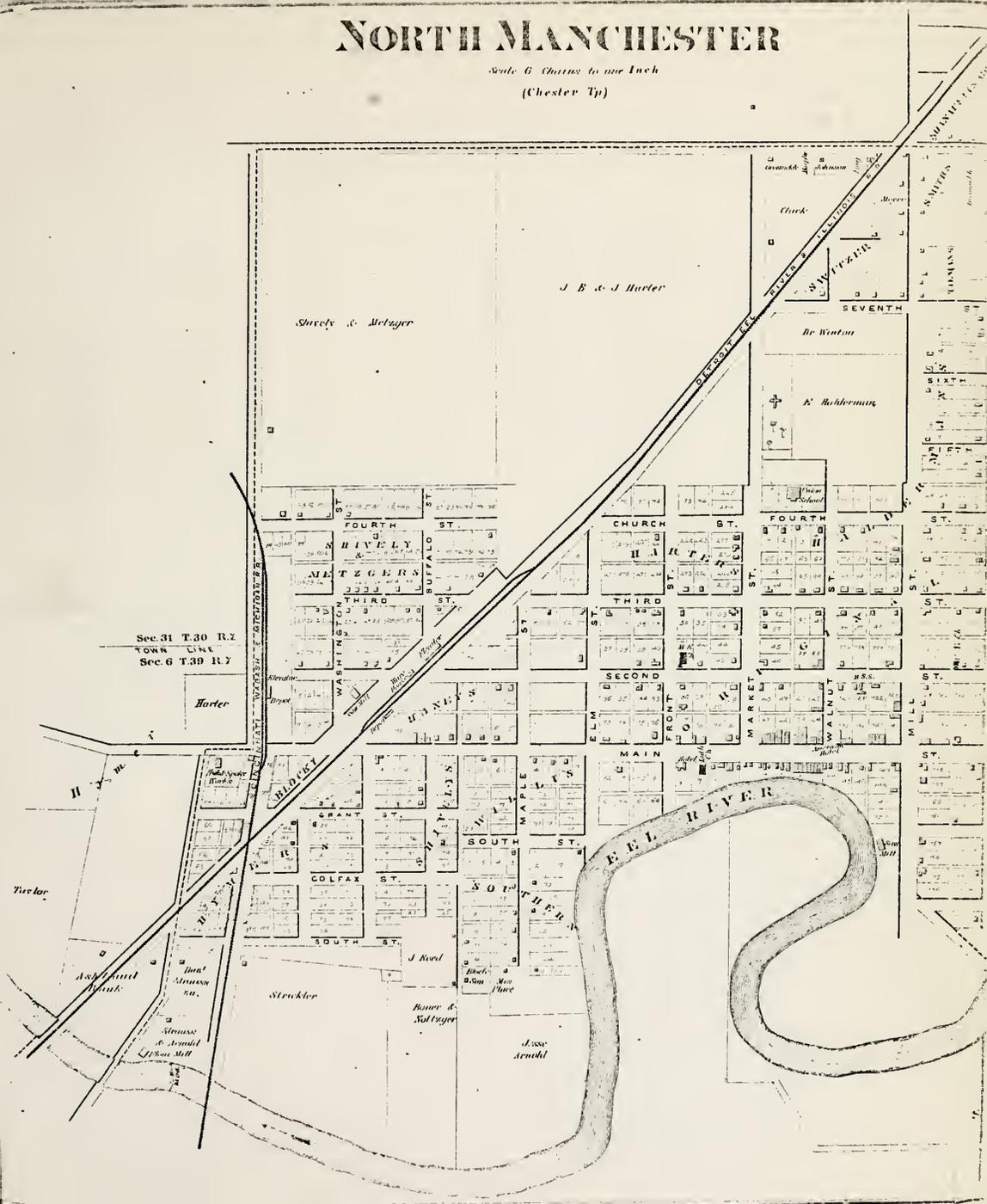
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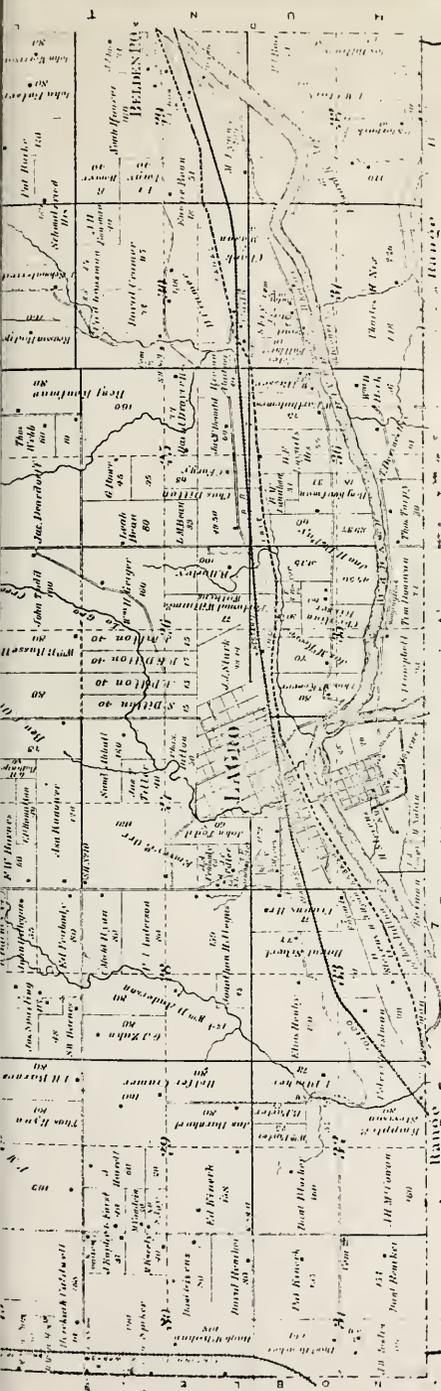
NORTH MANCHESTER, IND.

NORTH MANCHESTER

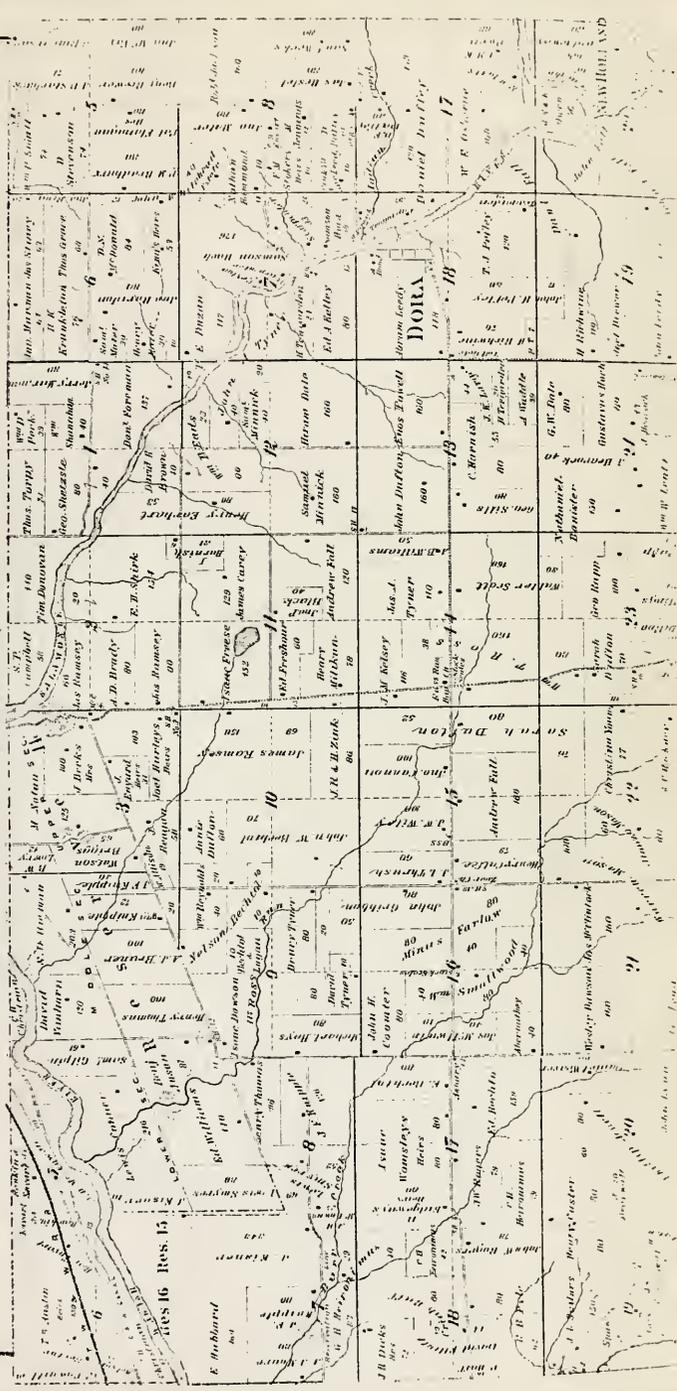
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(Chester Twp)

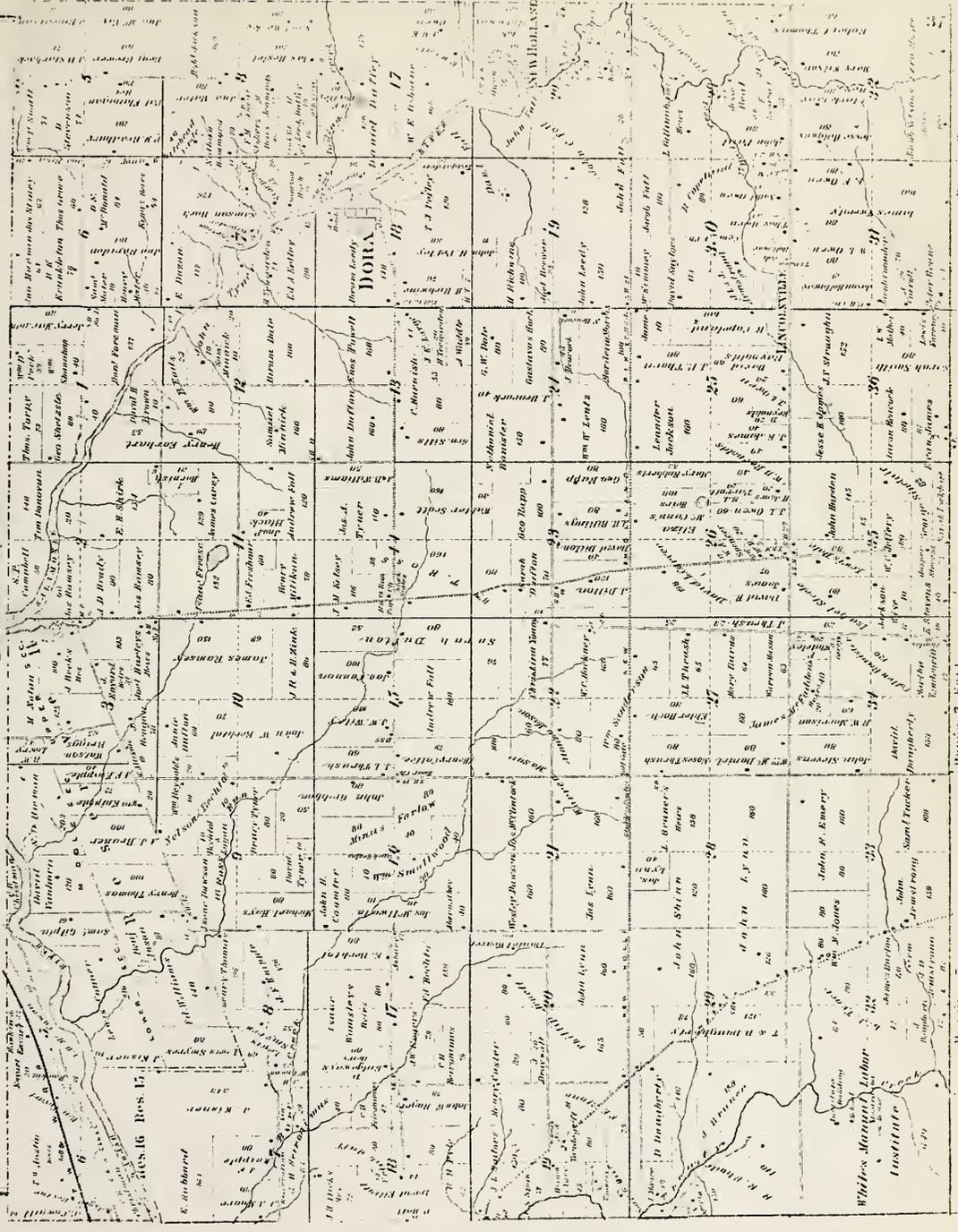




**SOUTH PART OF
LAGRO
RANGELAND**



SOUTH PART OF
LARGO



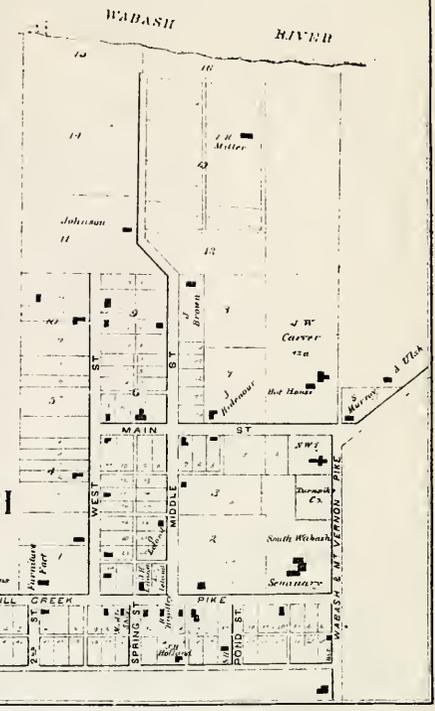
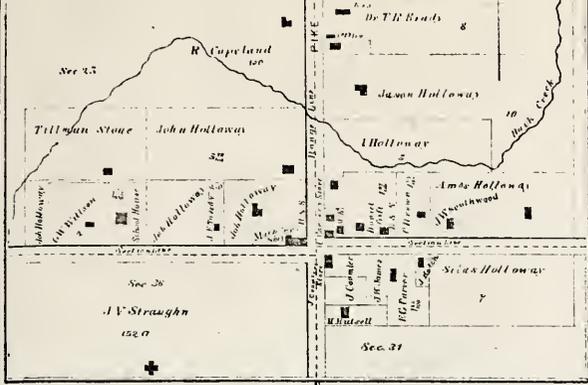
Range 13

Range 7 East

Range 7

LINCOLNVILLE

La Gro Twp T 77 R 7 E S 8
Scale 6 Chains to an Inch

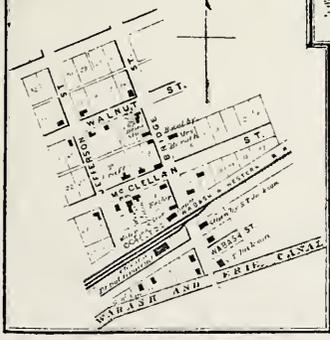


SOUTH WABASH

Noble Twp T 77 R 6
Scale 6 Chs to an Inch

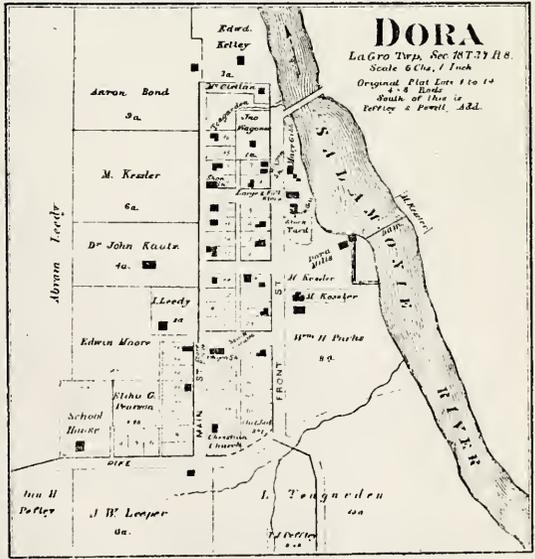
RICH VALLEY P.O.

KELLERS STATOIN
Scale T 77 R 5 Noble Twp
Scale 400 ft per inch



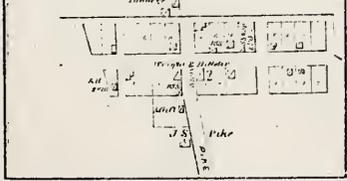
DORA

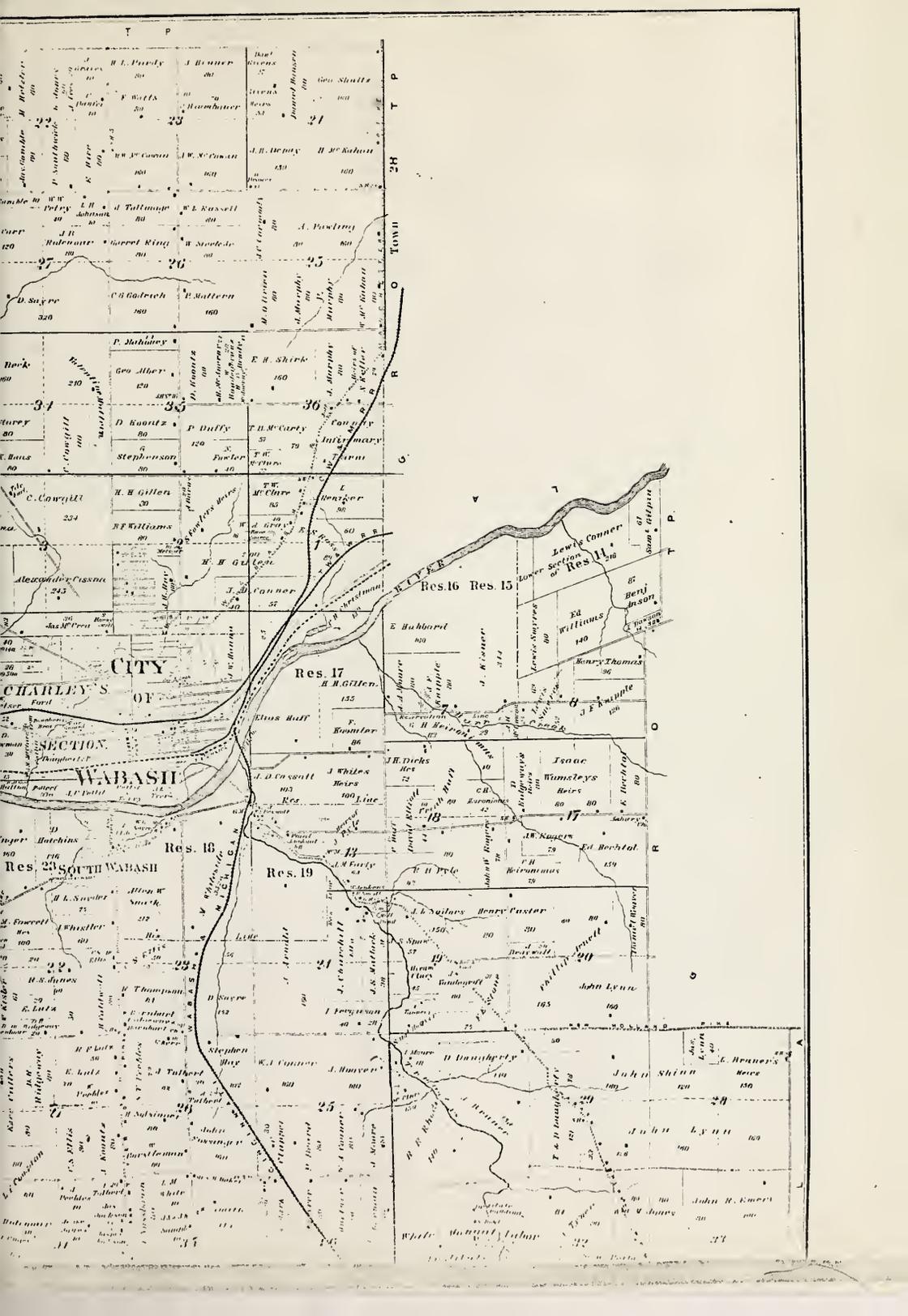
La Gro Twp, Sec 20 T 77 R 8
Scale 6 Chs, 1 Inch
Original Plat Lots 1 to 14
South of this is
Ferry & Hotel, Add.



NEW HOLLAND

La Gro Twp, Sec 20 T 77 R 8
Scale 6 Chs to one Inch
Abner King
Agency





CITY OF CHARLEY'S SECTION WABASH

SOUTH WABASH

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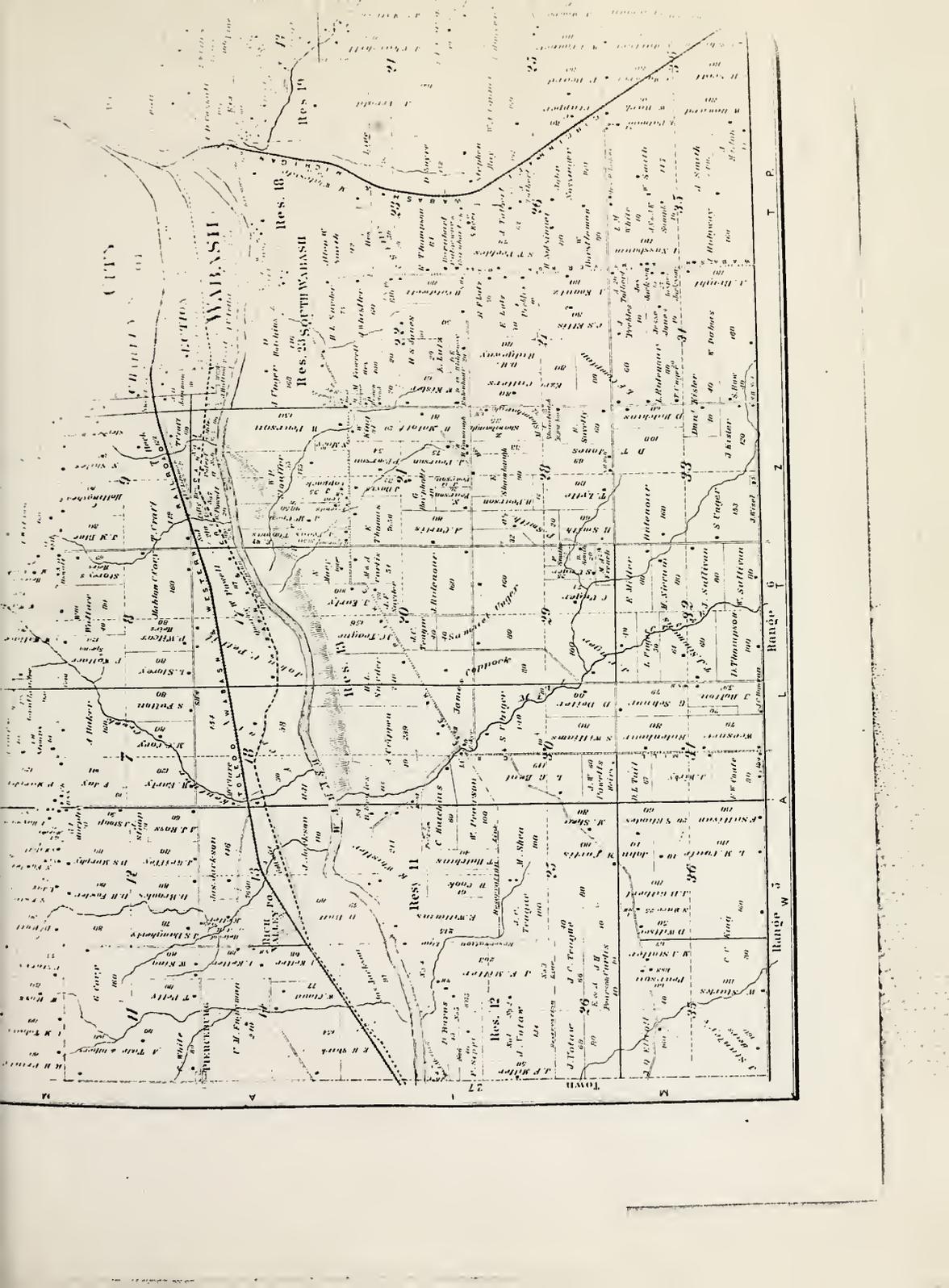
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WABASH

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T. 18 N.
R. 10 W.

WABASH

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T. 18 N.
R. 10 W.

WABASH

Res. 18
Res. 23 SOUTH WABASH

Res. 11

Res. 12

Res. 13

T. 18 N.
R. 10 W.



FARM OF MAHLON C. CORY, SEC. 8, T. 27 R. 6, NOBLE TP. WABASH CO. INDA.



FARM RESIDENCE OF MRS SARAH F. FARR, SEC. 10, T. 27 R. 6, NOBLE TP. WABASH CO. IND.

MAHLON C. CORY.

The Cory family, which is now widely scattered throughout the United States as well as being quite well represented in this county, are, according to tradition, all descended from three brothers who came to this country from England at a very early day in our nation's history.

Joseph Cory, Sr., the grandfather of Mahlon C. Cory, was born in Morris County, New Jersey, June 9th, 1760. On the 6th of June, 1781, he was married to Miss Sarah Fedges, who was born on Long Island, September 16th, 1753. Jacob Cory, Sr., died September 27th, 1809, in his 49th year, his wife surviving him until January, 1841, when she died, being in her ninety-third year. They had three children, two boys and one girl. One of these, Jacob Cory, Jr., was born May 24, 1790, in Morris County, New Jersey. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Chidwick, was born in New York City, February 24th, 1755. They were married in Morris County, New Jersey, and in 1818 moved to Cincinnati and lived in Hamilton County eleven years, after which they moved to Tipton County, Ohio. Here they remained about four years, and afterwards removed to Fayette County, Indiana, where they resided during the ensuing eighteen years. They finally came to Wabash County, where Cory, Sr., died in October, 1811, at the age of eighty-one years and six months. Mr. Cory followed him in January, 1861, having reached the age of nearly seventy-three years. They had a family of nine children, of whom Mahlon C. was the eldest, being born on the 11th of February, 1816. Jonathan, his second son, was born November 17th, 1817. He followed the farm, as his father and done before him. Died in 1881.

Alexander, born June 20th, 1820, became one of the most successful merchants of Shelbyville. His death took place in 1864. George, born February 9th, 1823, is a farmer, and lives in Wabash County.

Sarah Frances, born August 23d, 1825, was married to Mr. Mathias W. Farr in 1848, and was left a widow in 1874. She now lives on a farm near Wabash City. A view of her home appears on this page also.

Arthur G., born December 23th, 1827, died in Andersonville Prison in 1865.

Eliza, born September 9th, 1831, was married in October, 1868 to William McCarty.

Clara, born April 20th, 1834, married John Wilson April 20th, 1857, and was left a widow in 1874. She is now living in the town of Wabash, and on another page will be found a view of her home, and a biographical sketch of her late husband.

Eleazer H., born August 21st, 1841, is a farmer; married in 1869, and living in Wabash County.

Mahlon C., the eldest, was married to Miss Nancy Banks, a native of Wayne County, Indiana, where she was born August 6th, 1816. They were married in Fayette County, Indiana, April 23d, 1838. They came to Wabash County in October, 1845, and settled in what is now called the roughest cabin in the Wabash Valley. It was of the roughest and most primitive style, the door being so low that one was obliged to stoop to enter, the fireplace taking up one entire end, and the cabin being without a window. The sick chimney, which did not reach as high as the roof of the cabin, afforded admission to a small amount of light through its apertures throat, but had the disagreeable characteristic of always

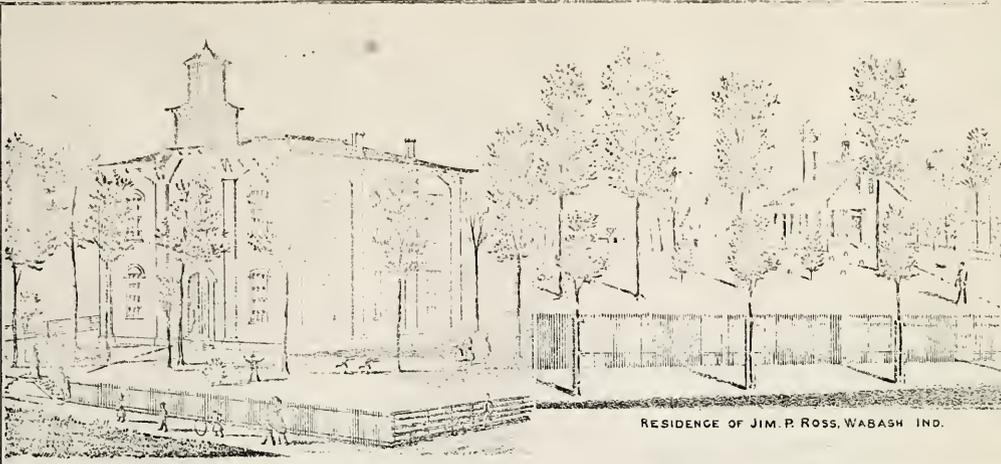
drawing the wrong way, i. e., down into the cabin. In this rude domicile lived Mr. Mahlon C. Cory and his family from the 21st of October until the 25th of March, when they moved into a new cabin. This, built in 1841, is still standing on the now well-improved farm, and contrasts strangely with the neat and tasteful modern edifice, with all its present surroundings, in which Mr. Cory now lives. Still it is a reminder of many very happy days spent beneath its sheltering roof, and the old man's eyes glisten as he speaks of them as the happiest part of his lifetime. A sketch of the old cabin is to be seen in the lower right hand corner of the superb view of Mr. Cory's place, given above.

Mr. and Mrs. Cory have a family of ten children, whose names are as follows: Alexander R., born February 11th, 1839; Elizabeth, born February 11th, 1839; Marcus G., born September 23rd, 1840; Jane, born February 24th, 1842; America, born February 19th, 1844; Sarah, born January 1st, 1846; Mary, born September 27th, 1848; Columbus, born August 17th, 1851; Elvira, born April 6th, 1854; Lewis, born June 7th, 1857.

Mr. and Mrs. Cory are now getting along in years, but are still hale and hearty. The entire Cory family have been noted for longevity, and Mr. C.'s prospects are better for many years to come than those of many younger men. He is universally respected as a man of sound and mature judgment, sterling integrity, and high moral principles.

MATHIAS W. FARR.

A biographical sketch of this gentleman will be found on an other page. (See Index)



LINCOLNVILLE SCHOOL BUILDING WABASH CO. IND.

JASON HOLLOWAY

Was born in Bedford County, Virginia, January 14th, 1801. In 1824, he was married to a lady of Stark County, Ohio, and emigrated to Wabash County in 1843, and settled on Section 7 in Liberty Township. From there he subsequently removed to Lincolnville, where he now resides. Jason Holloway is a born member of the Friends, or Quaker Church, and one of the leading men in his denomination. His son, Job Holloway, one of a family of seven children, also a member of the Quaker Church, is a prominent man among them, and the principal blacksmith in the village of Lincolnville. He was married in Henry County, Indiana, to Rebecca Copeland, and has a family of five children.

JIM P. ROSS,

The genial County Clerk elect, was born September 15, 1848, and is a native of this county. When but seventeen years of age he enlisted as a private soldier in the 14th Indiana Battery, and served until the close of the war, some two years later. During that time he was in the hard fought battles of Nashville, Franklin, and in the siege of Mobile, besides other engagements of less importance. Upon his return home he was elected City Clerk of Wabash, to which office he was re-elected.

In the fall of 1874 Mr. Ross was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court. His term of office is to begin Sept. 1875, and it is a matter of congratulation to the citizens that the office, filled with such ability by Jim P. Amoss not to be known outside of the county as one of the best in the State, will be put in the hands of a competent man, who is peculiarly qualified by having served as a deputy for eight years, thus rendering him familiar with every detail of the work he will be called upon to do.

Mr. Ross was married February 28, 1871, to Miss Lizzie B. Crabin, whose death he was called to mourn Aug. 31, 1873.

"Jim" Ross, as he is popularly called, and as he signs his name, is one of our best young men. He needs no endorsement here.

ELIJAH HACKLEMAN

Was born at Cedar Grove, near Brookville, Franklin County, Indiana, on the 18th day of October, 1817. His parents and grandparents were of American birth, but his great-grandparents were natives of Germany. Abraham Hackleman, his father, was a native of Lincoln County, North Carolina, born September 25th, 1775, and as an emigrant moved to Abbeville district, South Carolina; and from there to Scott County, Kentucky, in 1802; and in 1807 came to what was then known as a part of Indiana Territory, now Franklin County. During the war of 1812 he served as a Federal officer in what was called the frontier service, guarding the western settlements from Indian depredations. In February, 1821, he moved to Rush County, about three miles southeast of where the town of Indianapolis was afterwards laid out. At that time this was the extreme settlement of civilization, and the west was an unbroken wilderness. Here Elijah Hackleman with his trusty axe began at an early age to carve out his own fortune, helped to fell the forest, clear the land, build the fences, and cultivate the farm, and was subject to all the vicissitudes of pioneer life. Here he acquired habits of industry that have followed him through life.

The narrow limits of educational facilities peculiar to pioneer times did not prevent his acquiring an education. He mentally devoured all the books accessible, and it was often said of him that he was never known to be without a book in his pocket, even when at work, reading himself every opportunity to stock his mind with its contents. He was for some time a student at the Hon. Benjamin F. Reeve, who still resides in Rush County. He

afterwards attended the best school the country afforded, the Connersville Seminary, where he soon became quite proficient in mathematics and astronomy. He read law with General P. A. Hackleman, his cousin, now deceased. He was a resident for a short time in 1835 and '36 of Cass County, Illinois, then a part of Morgan County, and during those years, in company with an older brother, Ainer Hackleman, made extensive explorations west of the Mississippi River, through the present State of Iowa, and in the latter year returned to Rush County. He was married to Margaret Davison, daughter of Aaron Davison, of Moonmouth County, New Jersey, on the 26th day of October, 1841.

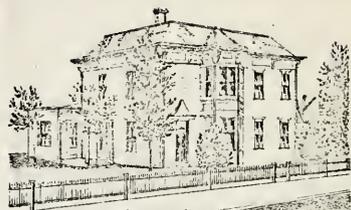
Several years of his early life were spent in teaching school, and also discharging the duties of the office of Justice of the Peace. In May, 1849, he moved to Wabash County and improved a farm in Liberty Township. In 1852, he was elected Surveyor of Wabash County, and was continued in office three terms by the unanimous vote of the county. In 1853, was elected Clerk of the Wabash Circuit Court, and in 1853 re-elected, serving eight years, the constitutional limit, to the satisfaction of all. At the election in October, 1874, he was elected to the Senate from Wabash and Huntington Counties by the Republican party, a member of which he has been since the organization of the White party, and was one of the active members of the Senate at the last session of the Legislature.

Senator Hackleman is one of those able, kind, unassuming gentlemen, always ready to do an act of kindness, and to administer to the wants of his fellow-citizens; never had a personal difficulty with any one; never was sick a day in his life, except having a few shakes of the ague the first year he came to the county, so prevalent on the Wabash at that time. He is temperate, never having used intoxicating liquors; is a member of the Christian Church. The Senator has well-selected library of several hundred volumes of rare and valuable books, where he spends most of his leisure hours, and when not engaged on his farm, can generally be found there. He has also in his library more than one hundred volumes of newspapers, carefully bound. He has for the last forty years kept a diary of the most noted events coming under his observation, which he holds of value as matters of history.

Mr. Hackleman was the youngest of a family of ten children, of whom he alone survives. His eldest brother, Richard Hackleman, was long a resident of Hancock County, this State. Dr. James Hackleman was one of the early settlers of Wabash. Another brother, Abner Hackleman, was several years a member of the Territorial Legislature of Iowa, and conducted one of the first emigrant companies to Oregon. A fourth brother, Dr. Jacob T. Hackleman, was an early resident of Iowa. He died many years ago.

Senator Hackleman has resided for the last sixteen years in the city of Wabash, but spends a considerable portion of his time on his farm.

RESIDENCE OF JIM P. ROSS, WABASH IND.



RES OF JIM. M. AMOSS, WABASH IND.

JONAS LUKENS.

Abraham and Elizabeth Lukens, who were among the first settlers of Pleasant Township, were natives of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, Abraham being born there in 1777, and Elizabeth, whose maiden name was Myers, in 1796. Abraham Lukens' father, the grandfather of Joaz Lukens of the present sketch, was in the battle of Germantown in 1777, to which he was summoned from a field where he was engaged in cutting hackberry so suddenly, that he had not time to go to the house to tell his wife.

In 1814, the parents of Jonas Lukens emigrated from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, where they were living, to Wayne County, Ohio, and took up a half-section of land there. In 1827 they came to Wabash County, and settled on the south side of that pleasant sheet of water which has since borne the name of Lukens' lake. Abraham Lukens enliven his days there in February, 1843, being at that time in his seventy-second year; and his wife Elizabeth died in 1854, at the age of sixty-eight.

Jonas Lukens, one of their family of eleven children—five of whom grew to maturity, six of whom are still living—was born in Wayne County, Ohio, in March of 1821, and came to Pleasant Township with his parents in 1836. His brother Mathias has come here two years previous, in 1835, one of the second party, while one year previous the region with an idea of settling. In 1843 Jonas was married to Miss Mary Murray, of Pleasant Township with his parents in 1836. Like all early pioneers, they have passed through an amount of toil, many privations and hardships, and rendering fit for habitation, the wilderness in which they settled. When his father's family arrived in this country, and during the ensuing winter of 1827-8, he had to make weekly trips, going every Saturday to the little Indian village at the mouth of Squirrel Creek, to buy provision of the dusky Men and Pottawattamie hunters for the family. Among them he had many pleasant acquaintances, and always found them true friends. Old Nieman, their chief, was quite favorable to the whites, and very prompt in punishing any of the peccadilloes of his tribe which came to light. These seldom amounted to anything more important than the occasional stealing of a cat from the white settlers' houses.

Mr. Lukens has always been a very hard working man—a trait of character which was inculcated by the rigorous necessities of his boyhood life, and which has resulted in the accumulation of a goodly amount of property. We are credibly informed that he on one occasion sold one thousand rails in a single day, and he has frequently made one hundred in an hour, by the watch. Though now in his fifty fifth year, he is still capable of doing more work in a day than many younger men, and is a worthy example to the rising generation of what industry and perseverance, coupled with good management, may accomplish. A fine view of his present home, south of New Harrisburg, is to be seen on another page.

**PROMINENT BUSINESS HOUSES AND PROFESSIONAL FIRMS,
WABASH, INDIANA.**

ROSEDALE HOUSE,

Cor. Canal and Huntington Sts.,
WABASH, INDIANA.

JOHN E. ROSE, - - - Proprietor.
Opposite C. W. & M. R. R. Depot.

JOHN THOMAS'

Livery, Sale, and Feed Stable,

Rear of Rosedale House,

Huntington Street, - - - WABASH, IND.

First-class Accommodations at Moderate Prices.

D. A. McLAIN,

DENTIST,

WABASH, - - - INDIANA.

Office in Odd Fellows' Building, E. Market St.

ROBT. CISSNA, President. J. H. BIRELEY, Cashier.

**CITIZENS' BANK
OF WABASH, INDIANA.**

ORGANIZED IN 1868.

Pays Interest on Time Deposits, and does a
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Names of Stockholders, who are individually liable to the Depositors.

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JAMES McCRAE, Mrs. W. A. CONNER,
JOSEPH CHAND, Mrs. M. K. CONN,
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**THE "OLD RELIABLE"
SINGER SEWING MACHINE.**

Sold in 1874,

148,852.

More than any other Co.

Office at No. 17 Wabash St., Wabash, Ind.
A. S. SHURELY, Agent.

The Wabash Plain Dealer.

Now in its 17th Year.

THE LEADING PAPER OF THE COUNTY,

AND THE
MOST COMPLETE OFFICE IN NORTHERN INDIANA.

Has a general circulation throughout Wabash and
adjacent Counties, and is the only Steam Print-
ing Establishment in its vicinity.

TERMS, \$2.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE.
FEREY & BUTLER, Publishers.

FREE TRADER,

LEE LINN, Editor. Terms, \$2.00 per Year.
Circulation, 1,344.

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FINE JOB WORK A SPECIALTY.

GEO. D. LOWMAN,

LIVERY, SALE, AND FEED STABLES,

On Miami Street north of Busick's Store.

First-class Turnouts on Short Notice and at Reasonable Prices.

Particular attention paid to *Horsing Horses
by the Day, Week, or Month.*

ALVAH TAYLOR,

Attorney-at-Law,

WABASH, - - - INDIANA.

FRANCIS M. EAGLE,

Attorney-at-Law and Notary Public,
Side Hill, Wabash St., Wabash, Ind.

Special attention given to titles of real estate.
Money borrowed and loaned on good security.

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Sign, and Ornamental Painter,

No. 7 West Market Street,

WABASH, INDIANA.

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Still Ahead!

The sales of the popular and well-known **DOVE
SEWING MACHINE** in 1874 were 108,136, believed to
be the largest sale of any Sewing Machine Company
in the World!

They can sell all the machines they make, and do not
make machines for other companies and include the same
as their own sales.

GEO. W. BATES, Supervising Agent

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A stock of Machines, Silk and Cotton, Oil, Needles, and
Attachments constantly on hand.

GIVE US A CALL BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE.

WHARTON'S CITY GALLERY,

CANAL STREET.

Over Citizens' Bank. Opp. Gordon & Thurston's Drug Store.

WABASH, INDIANA.

OLD PICTURES COPIED AND ENLARGED.

JOSEPH MACKEY,

WABASH

Land Agent and Notary Public.

Special attention given to buying
and selling Farms.

Deeds, Leases, Mortgages, and Agreements
PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

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HARTFORD FIRE INS. CO. of Hartford.

INS. CO. OF NORTH AMERICA of Philadelphia.

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Good farm Dwellings and Barns, Churches, and School
Houses, insured at rates as low as consistent
with the hazard.

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C. F. COWELL.

H. B. SHELLEY.

COWGILL, COWGILL & SHIVELY,

Attorneys-at-Law,

WABASH, INDIANA.

Office over First National Bank.

JAMES FORD, M.D.

J. HENRY FORD, M.D.

J. & J. H. FORD,

PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS,

WABASH, INDIANA.

Office near Residence on 11th Street.

**B. F. WILLIAMS,
ATTORNEY,**

WABASH, INDIANA.

**JAMES W. SHEA,
CIVIL ENGINEER,**

WABASH, INDIANA.

R. M. KNOX, M.D.

J. A. KNOX, M.D.

Drs. KNOX & KNOX,

Homoeopathic Physicians & Surgeons,

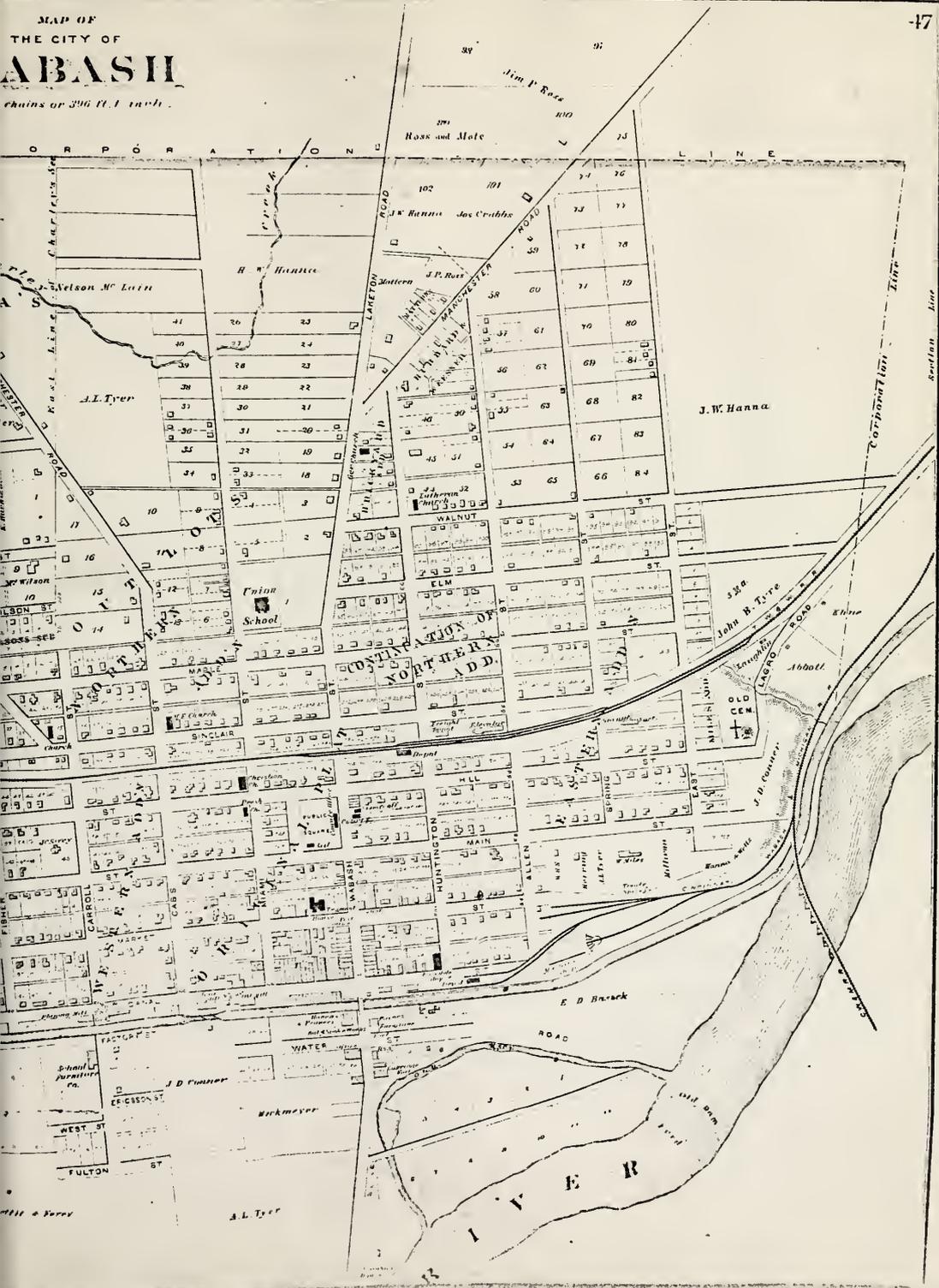
WABASH, INDIANA.

Residence, Maple St., two doors E. of Huntington St.

Calls attended to at all hours.

MAP OF
THE CITY OF
ABASH

chains of 396 Ft. 1 inch.

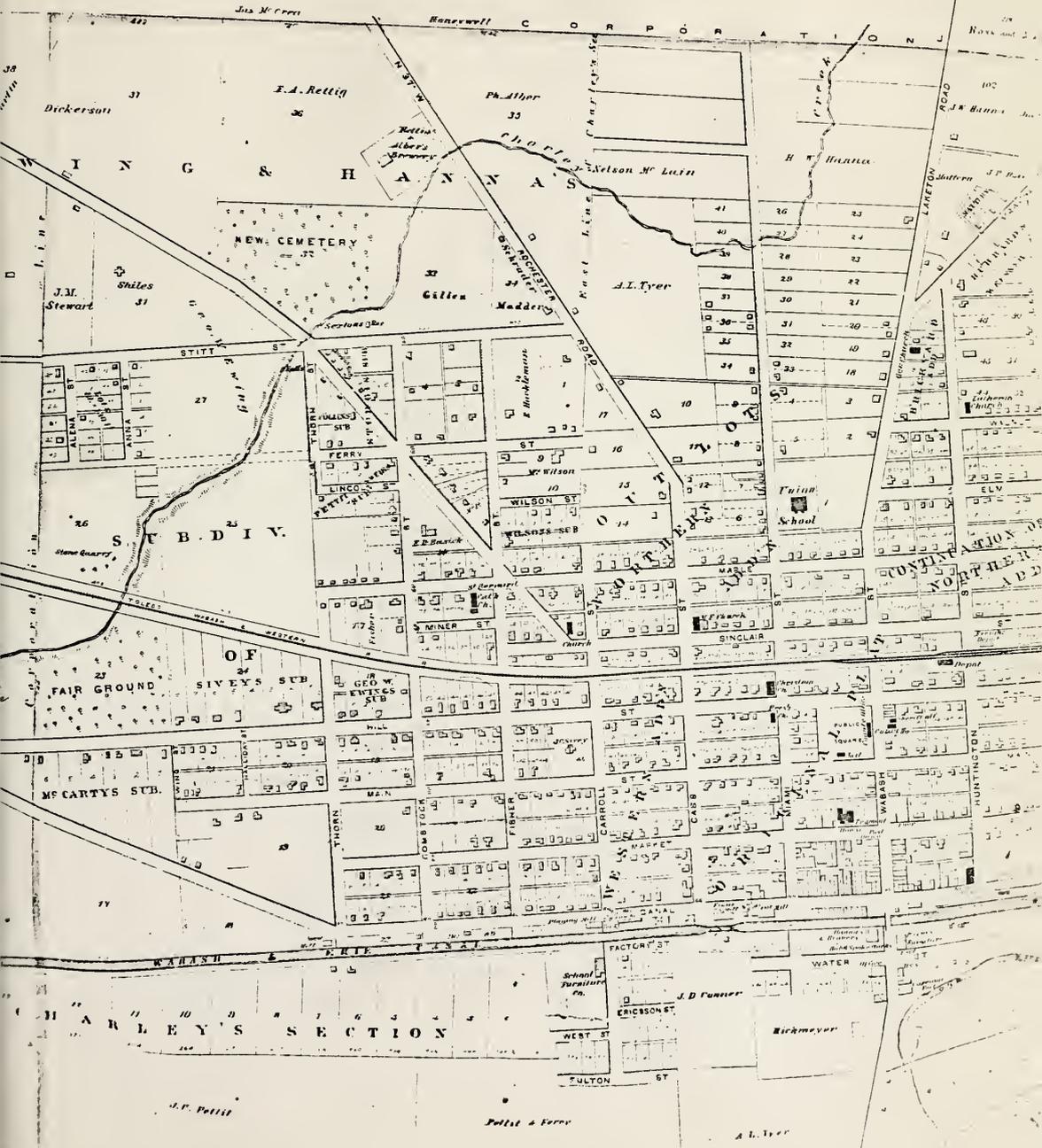


The Streets are laid out
 33' W and 53' W

The size of nearly all of the Town
 Lots are 66' 112' Allevs running
 North and South are 112' wide
 those running east and west 112
 feet Streets as marked on the map

MAP OF
 THE CITY OF
WABASH

Scale 6 chains or 396 ft. 1 inch



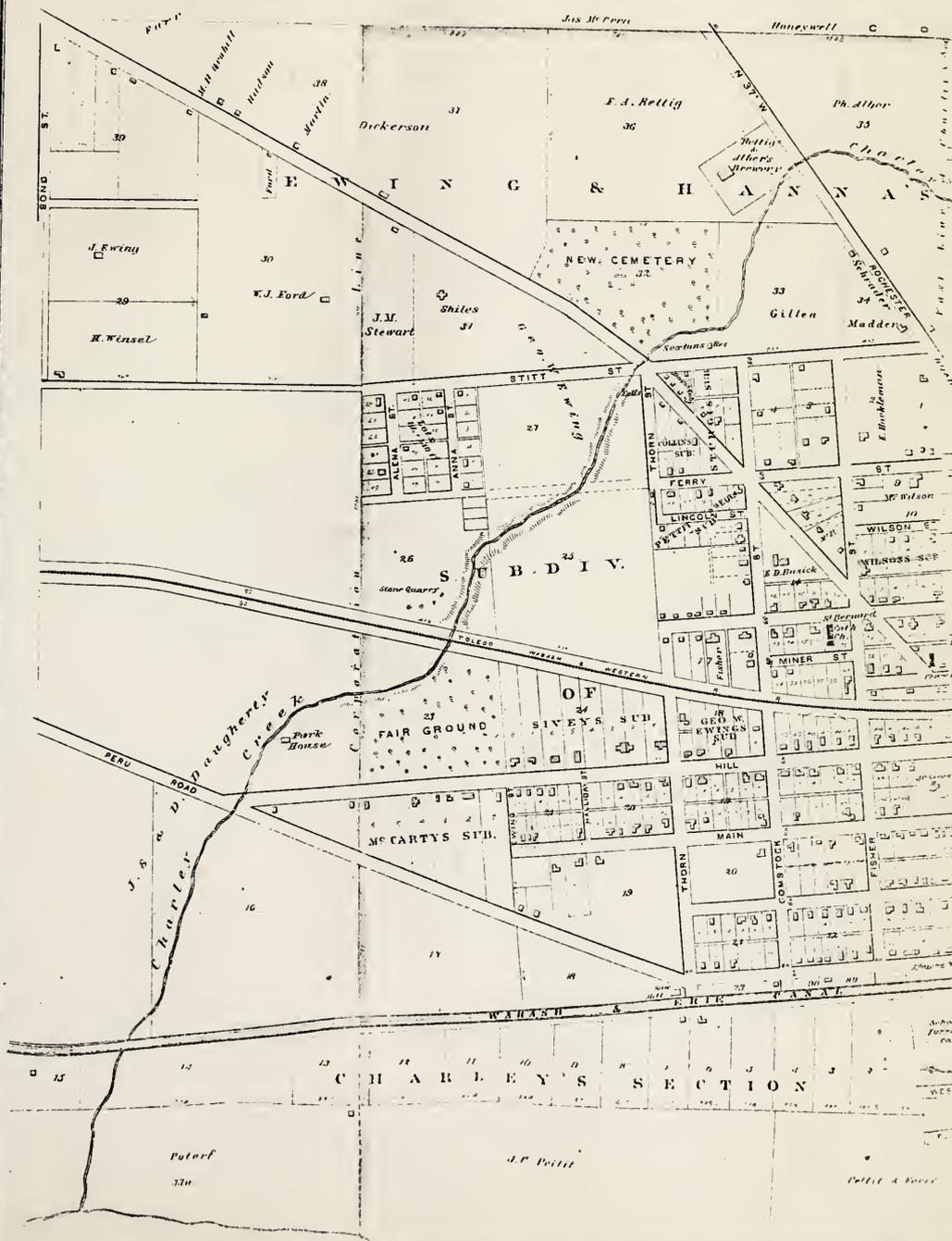
J.P. Pettit

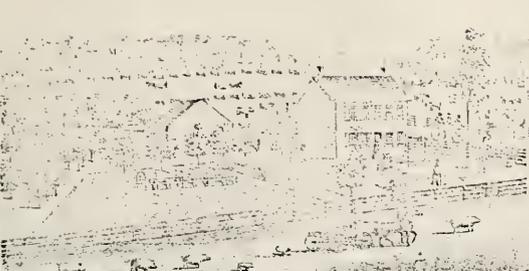
Pettit & Ferry

A.L. Tyer

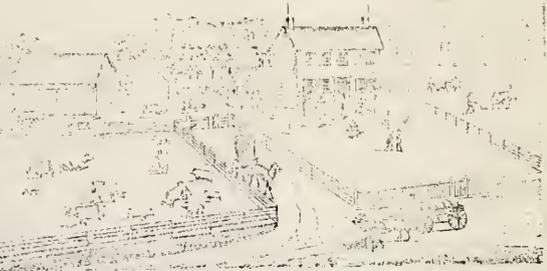
The Streets are laid out
 N 5° W and S 85° W
 The size of nearly all of the Town
 Lots are 66 x 132. Alleys running
 South and South east are 1011 wide.
 Those running east and west 66
 feet. Streets are marked on the map

THE
WARREN
 Section 6 Chart





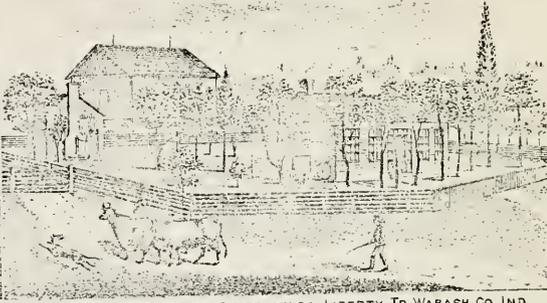
RESIDENCE OF JACOB THOMAS, LIBERTY TP. WABASH CO. INDIANA.



RESIDENCE OF ROBERT STEWART, LIBERTY TP. WABASH CO. IND.



RESIDENCE OF CHARLES R SCOTT, LIBERTY TP. WABASH CO. INDIANA.



FARM RESIDENCE OF JONATHAN SCOTT, SEC 24 LIBERTY TP. WABASH CO. IND.



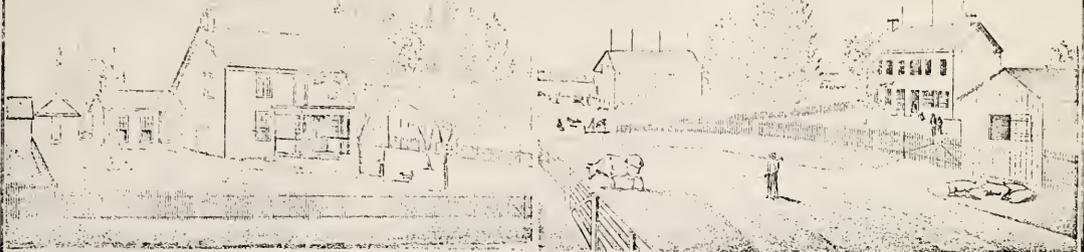
SOUTH WABASH ACADEMY, NOBLE TP. WABASH CO. IND.

SOUTH WABASH ACADEMY.

On another page will be seen a pleasant, home-like picture representing the South Wabash Academy, which was established by Prof. P. A. Wilber, of Wabash College, about the year 1862. The school was under the care of the Presbyterian Church, and was known as the Female Seminary at first, but was soon afterwards changed to admit both sexes. In 1873, Prof. Wilber resigned, and the institution fell into the hands of the Friends, and S. G. Hastings, of Earlham College, was secured as principal. In July, 1874, he was succeeded by J. Tilman Hatcheson, of the Spiceland Academy, under whom it will continue.

The Academy is most pleasantly situated on the pike road, about a mile south of Wabash, in a quiet and peaceful, though thriving little village, surrounded by lovely and picturesque scenery. No students of unusual character are retained in the school, and it is the aim of the directors to provide an institution in which the moral atmosphere shall be pure and unadulterated, the physical surroundings salubrious and healthy, and the mental stimulus even and bracing. The course of study has been arranged with much care, so as to provide for those who may wish to prepare themselves for a college course, as well as to give a practical business education to those who do not participate any thing farther than the academic course. Arrangements have recently been made by which students who wish can club together and board themselves in the building, thus reducing their expenses about two-thirds.

The present Board of Directors consists of David Colby, Daniel Hatcheson, James Cuyper, Benoni Hill, Jesse Hill, all of whom are doing very liberally toward building up the school.



FARM RESIDENCE OF LEWIS ROW SEC 10 T36 R5 WABASH CO. IHO

FARM RESIDENCE OF HENRY COCHRAN, T26 R6 WALTZ TP. WABASH CO. IND.

FARM RESIDENCE OF JAMES ANDERSON T26 R 6 WALTZ TP. WABASH CO. IND.
LEWIS ROW

Prominent among the citizens of Waltz Township stands the one whose name heads this sketch. He was born in Holmes Co., Ohio, in the year 1836, and came with his parents to this county in 1847, his father, John Row, being one of the first settlers of Waltz Township. Mr. Row, Sr., was a native of Holmes Co., Ohio, Mrs. Row, his wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Holdenhann, being a native of Bedford Co., Pennsylvania. During the first seven years of their married life they lived in Holmes Co., where they continued to reside until 1847, when they emigrated to the wilds of Indiana. Here they settled on the fertile lands of the Miami Reserve, then but recently purchased, and Mr. Row built his log cabin in the woods, about a half mile north of the present residence of his son, and commenced clearing up a farm.

He died in December, 1868. Of his family of thirteen children two are still living, though scattered through many States of the United States. Lewis, the subject of the present sketch, was the second son. He was married to his first wife, a Miss Sarah Cramrine, in 1857. She was his helpmate for eleven years, at the end of which time she was removed by the hand of death, her only son, Aaron, soon following her.

Mr. Row was married to his present wife in May, 1869. His aged mother is still living, and bears well the weight of sixty-four years, many of which were spent amid the hardships incident to the life of the early pioneers. A woman's labors in those days were varied and arduous, often including such work as plowing and burning brush, "niggering off" logs, etc., in addition to household duties, which, with the slender assistance of those times, were of themselves sufficiently arduous. They had brought a cooking-stove with them from Ohio, in which respect they were much better off than their neighbors, it being, with some exception, the only one in the settlement for many years. Their neighbors used to imagine that bread baked better at their table than elsewhere, and its superiority was attributed solely to the fact of its having been baked in the use of such cooking-stoves. In our later days we should probably suggest that the credit was rather due to Mrs. Row as an excellent cook.

Mr. Row was one of the first farmers in the neighborhood, and is a general favorite on account of his excellent moral principles, and kind and genial bearing. His success in the accumulation of property he attributes mainly to a close and careful following of the trade his father gave him, that of a farmer, and the entire avoidance of all speculative enterprise.

HENRY COCHRAN

Was born in Westmoreland Co., Pa., in the year 1805. He was the fourth of a family of eleven children, whose father, John Cochran, was of Scotch descent, coming from Ireland at the age of thirteen. His wife, to whom he was married in Westmoreland Co., Pa. in the year 1798, was named Martha Falcon. In 1818 they moved to Warren Co., Ohio, where young Henry was raised until he reached the age of nineteen years. He then left home and went to the city of Natchez, where he learned the gunsmith trade, becoming a very proficient workman.

In the spring of 1832, being of an enterprising turn of mind and wishing to see something more of the great world, he started out on what was at that time considered a very long journey; going to Cincinnati, from there to New Orleans, and from that point to New York city by way of the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean. Leaving New York he passed up the Hudson River to Albany, and proceeded from there via Erie Canal to Buffalo. From here he went by way of Lake Erie to Sandusky City, and from there across the country by way of Urtawa, Bellefontaine, and Springfield, to Dayton, Ohio. In 1836 he visited Galena, Ill., and several other points in the west, afterwards returning to Ohio, where he remained eleven years. Satisfied with travel and adventure, he then came to Indiana, and settled on the Miami Reserve, amid the wilds of the west, with only the dinky red man for his neighbors.

The country was not yet opened to settlement, but he built his cabin on the chosen piece of land which now forms his farm, and followed his trade of gunsmithing among them. They would come by dozens with their old flint locks, to have them repaired, and finding him quite useful to them, were always very friendly.

Here he lived, a lone hunter for many years, seldom seeing a white face, but without contented and happy. Game was very plenty, and he was generally able to shoot all the deer and turkeys required to supply his wants from the windows of his cabin, which were arranged with small slides for that especial purpose. During a part of this time he suffered severely with the rheumatism, often being crippled so as to scarcely be able to help himself for weeks together. A man of less labora grit and strength of character would have been crushed out of life by the sufferings and privations which he underwent; but, buoyed up through these trials by the indomitable spirit within him, Henry Cochran has lived through it all to be a heartier man to-day at nearly seventy years of age, than many men who have not experienced one-half so much.

Mr. Cochran was married several years ago, and now lives in a fine brick house (a view of which is given), surrounded by a pleasant family, and enjoys the well-earned rewards of a life of toil and industry. He has always been a member of the Republican party since its organization, casting his first vote for John Quincy Adams, and is universally respected as a man of sound judgment and sterling integrity.

JAMES ANDERSON.

The subject of this sketch was the fourth of a family of ten children of John Anderson, who emigrated from Calpepper Co., Va., to Ohio at a very early day in this State's history. His mother's maiden name was Nancy Lewis, who also came from Virginia. The story of their emigration is still preserved in the family history as having been one of extreme hardship. They came on horseback, following the bridge-paths, which were then the only roads of the country, and carrying a child all the way. When within two miles of their destination the hardships of the route proved too great for one of their two old horses, and he laid down and died by the wayside. Mr. John Anderson served in the war of 1812, enlisting in Virginia, and was married in that State in about the year 1816.

At the age of twenty-three years James Anderson, who had spent the greater part of his life up to that date on his father's farm in Champaign Co., Ohio, emigrated to Grant County, in this State, being at the time of his arrival there the possessor in fee simple of horse, saddle and bridle, and thirty dollars in money.

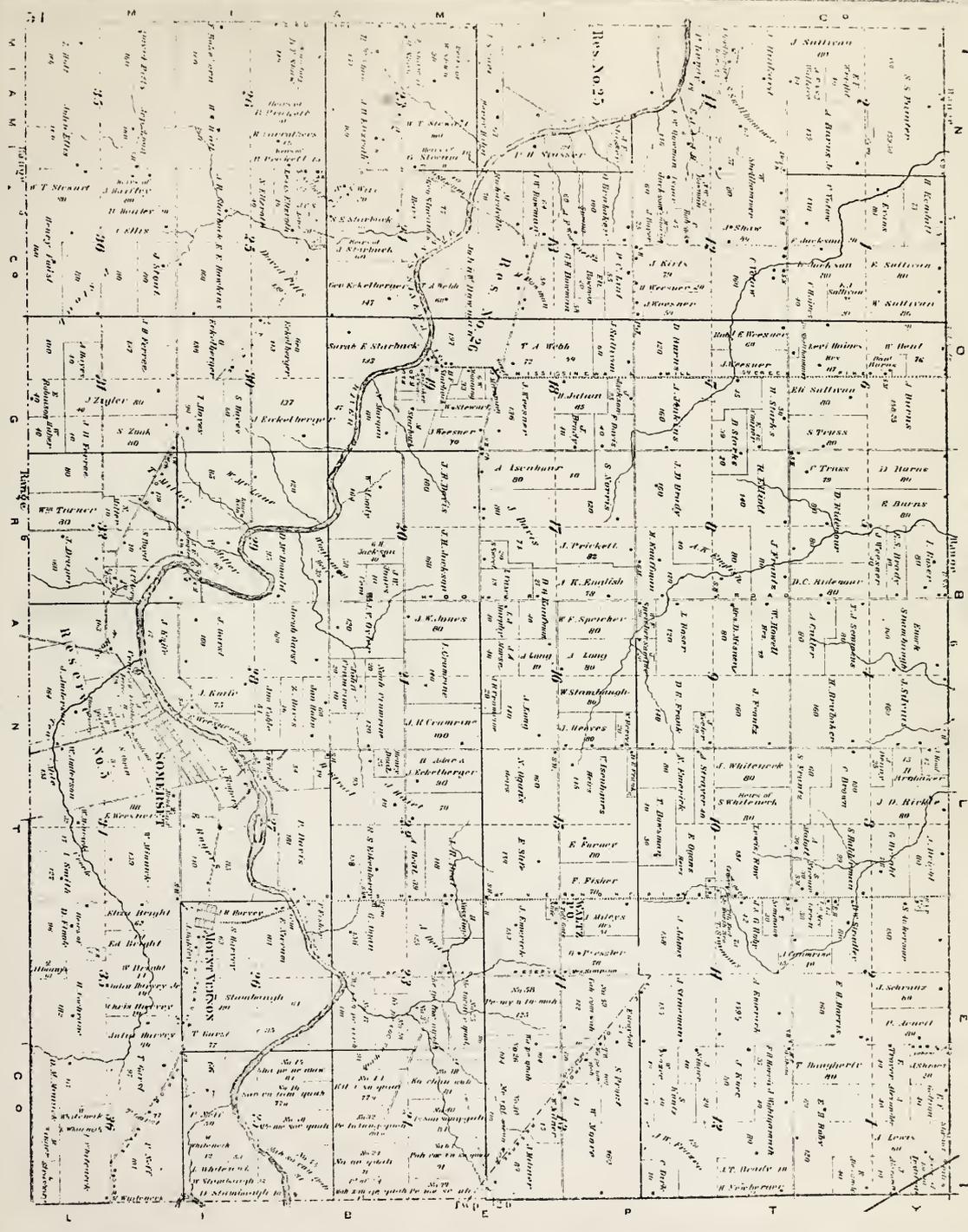
On the 17th of March, 1847, he was married to Miss Susanna Drock, of Grant County, this State. Four weeks after that event took place he was keeping house in his new log cabin, on the farm which he at present owns. They commenced with what would in more modern times be considered a very moderate "setting out," consisting of only a skillet, a tea-kettle, one chair, and a bed; but among these surroundings, with all their attendant inconveniences, they had conditionally a large amount of company, and their hospitable fireside was alike the resting-place for the weary traveler and the pleasant resort of both the old and the young. Mr. Anderson and his estimable wife were then, and are still, though now well along in middle life, the freest of company and the most genial of the gay.

There were not many neighbors in those days, but those who were there were neighbors indeed. It was all a wilderness where the top of some new mounds, then being but two buildings within the present limits, was a log cabin, occupied and kept as a tavern by John Shickeloford, and the other a three-cornered blacksmith shop. Among the settlers of that day were Joseph Hill, Levi Mahoney, Daniel Hooser, and Josiah Jones. Mr. Anderson's house soon became a general stopping-place for all who came that way, either to look at land or pass through on their way to and from the mills on the Mississippi. For some time previous to the building of this they had been obliged to go fifteen miles, either to Peru or Marion, to have their wheat and corn ground, and that very bad roads, which were utterly impassable during certain seasons of the year.

In 1851 Mr. Anderson met with a severe accident, being caught under a falling tree while clearing, and while he escaped almost unscathed by his life, he has never fully recovered from the injuries then received, and will remain a cripple to the end of his days. He has always been a hard-working man, and has brought up a family of fourteen children, ten of whom are now living. One son is at the present time farming in Iowa, and two daughters have married and settled within the limits of this country.

In political belief Mr. Anderson has always been an ardent Republican, and has been prominently identified with the interests of the party in this county. Before the formation of the party he voted the Whig ticket, casting his first Presidential ballot for General Taylor.

WALLIZ



DES No 23

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SOMME

WALLIZ

WALLIZ

WALLIZ

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(Continued from page 43.)

settlers along the east side of the river their half of the way, and the red man having no voice in the matter, it was thrown wholly upon his side of the line. In after years, when the reserve had been purchased by the Government, and the Indians removed to the west side of the Mississippi, those who settled on the west side of the line were obliged to abide by that which had already been established, and so to the present day the boundary line runs beside the line instead of on it.

WABASH TOWNSHIP.

This township, named in honor of Frederick Wabash, who was killed in a battle with the Indians fought on the Mississippi, in Grant Co., in December, 1812, is on the most southwestern part of the county, and contains an area of forty-eight sections. It was the first land in the county to be opened to white settlement, being a part of the old Miami or "Fairy Mile Reserve," but in line of improvement and white stands equal rank with any of the other townships.

Surface.—Its southern extremity is traversed by the Mississippian River, whose bottom lands, although not often of great width, are exceedingly rich and fertile. From these to the uplands, which lie at a much higher level, the country rises in gradual slopes, but few of which are too steep for cultivation. There is but little waste land in the township.

Former Wars.—Some parts of its territory were formerly so wet and marshy as to be considered unfit for agricultural purposes; but the art of draining and ameliorating which, in the past few years have inaugurated throughout the county, still farther promoted here by the manufacture of an excellent quality of drain-tile, has caused these swamps to become valuable and almost exhaustless sources of grain and grain producing fields.

Limestone.—In some places along the banks of the Mississippi and in the more deeply marked gullies leading down to them from the uplands, there are outcroppings of the argillaceous limestone common to the Wabash valley. It is mined in considerable quantities for agricultural purposes, and occasionally used for cement, besides furnishing a very passable quality of building stone.

The Mississippian.—This river furnishes an abundance of water falling water-power, which is utilized and employed by a large number of flouring and saw mills in this township.

Indians.—The Indians remained in this township until the year 1845, when they were removed to their new homes in Kansas, under the agency of Alexander Coughlin. Their number at the time of their removal was about six hundred.

It was a sorrowful time throughout the township when they went away. Sad for them, for, savage though they were, they were human, and were tenderly attached to the land which had been for ages the home of their ancestors, and among whose forest shades their lives had been passed. Sad for the white settlers too, for many of them had come out built their cabins among them, and had almost invariably found them kind neighbors and true friends. They were a solitary people, the way spirit had died out among them, and they no longer looked upon their Anglo-Saxon neighbors as intruders or antagonists. The contest for the supremacy had been decided against them, and they had accepted the latter alternative. The pioneers at that time had but little market for their produce except that furnished by Indian commerce, and the money paid to the tribe by the government in exchange for their land was almost the only currency that found its way into the country.

Indian Pories.—At the time of their departure quite a large number of their pories were left behind, and these became the property of the settlers. During the ensuing fall and winter it became a regular business with many to hunt and capture these.

Reserves.—The land was surveyed in 1826, six years previous to their removal, by Chancey Carter, a government surveyor. Several individual reserves were made, which, by the stipulations of the treaty, they were still to occupy, and on which they are living at the present day, slowly learning the ways of civilization.

First Settlers.—The first settlers of this township have nearly all passed away, most of them having sold out their claims and moved further to the westward when the market grew to be more propitious and the western settlement had satisfied their tastes. When the time expired according to the terms of purchase, and the newly acquired territory would be subject to settlement, a general rush was made from all sides into the purchased territory, and hundreds of emigrants were lured as if by magic, and in a few days the whole country was taken by possession.

Voting Places.—The first elections were held at the "Old Asher," for the best of which a house was soon started, and afterwards at Morgan Weener's house, on Section 16, but in after years, as Somerset came to be more of a trading center, the voting place was shifted to that point.

Somerset.—This thriving spot, the largest in Wabash township, is pleasantly situated on the southern bank of the Mississippi River. It was not built by Stephen Somersberger on the path of discovery, 1814, but was first settled in 1815, by its history it was slowly known as a half-penny point on the river

between Fern and Marion, and consisted of a single log cabin kept as a tavern by a Frenchman named Krentz.

An Indian Hostess.—He had married a squaw, who is described as being an excellent cook, and who played the part of hostess to the general satisfaction of all who had occasion to pass that way. The cabin was situated at the "Twin Springs" as they were called, quite a noted natural feature at that day. Their locality was at a point northwest of the present town of Somerset, and just outside its present limits, where the place is still pointed out, although no traces of either springs or cabin are now to be seen.

The Homestead Man.—Probably the next settler in the vicinity was Sam Asher, who moved into an Indian hut near by at a very early day. He was in after years celebrated as the homestead man in the county, and appears to have maintained the palm in that respect until the township had become quite thickly settled. At last, however, a new-comer arrived whose industry visaged three old Sam utterly into the shade, and after standing them side by side for comparison, at a raising, the assembled populace unanimously decided in favor of the latter settler, and the laurels which Sam had borne so long were conferred upon the newly arrived pioneer. Both he and old Sam have long since passed away, and like the springs in the vicinity, all traces of name and lineage have faded out of memory.

The First Store in Somerset was kept by Daniel Hoover, in a log cabin where the Riverside House is now situated. Then Peter Khamer sold goods in a log house on the opposite side of the street, and afterwards A. M. Brown of Wabash put up a log tavern near where Miller's store now stands. A harness shop was opened at about this time on the present site of O. S. Ferrer's drug store, and so the little town grew and prospered.

The First Mill on the Mississippi in this township was built by Mr. Conzard, near the present site of Mount Vernon. Another was built soon afterwards near where John E. Sumpter's mill now stands, but on the opposite bank of the river, and a trifle lower down.

First Pottery.—The first kiln of pottery burned in the township was put up by William Cochran, near Mount Vernon, on the place now occupied by John Rogers' barn.

Mount Vernon.—This little town was first laid out on the site of the old farm, but the lots were all subsequently bought up by Mr. Whiteneck, who thought it a pity to have so much good farming land wasted, and the prospective village was accordingly resurveyed in the locality where it is now situated. It was laid out by Wm. Bytton on the 20th of July, 1817.

Rattlesnakes.—These reptiles, especially the large yellow kind, were very numerous along the rock ledges, and though no instances are known where their bites proved fatal, they were feared by the settlers, and were the cause of the actual dancing.

Dancing was a favorite amusement throughout all the early settlements, among the younger members of the community, and after a hard day's labor was over a party of young men and maidens would form a circle, and start through the woods to the cabin of some distant neighbor, gathering all between them and the place of their destination as they went, and there spend the greater part of the night in "stripping the light fancies" over the rough, uneven punchen floor.

At one of these pleasant gatherings, which took place at a cabin down among the bluffs of the Mississippi at quite an early day, while all was going as merrily as a marriage bell, a rattlesnake glided among the dancers. This appearance caused a general stampede among the fair ones on the floor, and the fact that a severe thunder-storm was raging at the time did not prevent their leaving the cabin and remaining outside until some time after the venomous reptile had been killed—long enough, in fact, to make sure that there were no others where this one came from. Whether his snakyhood had been attracted by the sweet sounds of the violin, or his quizzers under the floor becoming uncomfortably damp, had caused his sudden and unwelcome appearance, it does not come within the province of this narrative to decide. Suffice it to say that his foolish intrusion cost him his life, as the assembled young men, knowing that the eyes of the fair ones were upon them, did not fail to coil forth all their valor in dispelling the uninvited guest.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

The principal religious denominations in the county are the Methodist, Christian, Lutheran, and German Baptists, or "Dankers," as they are called; also, United Brethren, Presbyterian, Friends or Quakers, Baptist, and Roman Catholic. A very large portion of the population of the county are church-going people, and such has been the case ever since its first settlement.

The Baptists undertook the conversion of the Indians at an early day, and were quite successful in getting converts among them; but notwithstanding this, it was a task of greater difficulty to get the sons and daughters of the forest to conform to habits of strict morality and temperance.

The first church of the boundary line, one mile and a half

north of Ashland, was organized on the 4th day of August, 1836. Present, the Rev. Daniel Johnson and Rev. James Thomson. The whole number of members at that time was eight persons. Isaac Morgan was appointed the first elder of the church; this was the first church organized in the county. The organization took place at the house of William Grant. A Methodist church was organized at La Giro in June, 1837; and in the same year a Methodist church was organized at the house of Ezekiel Cox, four miles west of Wabash. The Baptist church at Amma was organized in October, 1837, by Rev. Abraham Buckler; whole number of members seven. This was the first Baptist church organized in the county. The following are among the first sermons preached in the county: Rev. Daniel Johnson, at the house of William Grant, in Liberty Township, in the spring of 1835. Rev. Alexander Melroe, head Methodist preacher, preached at La Giro in the summer of 1835. The Rev. Bryant Fanning preached at the house of Peter Grant, where Maulsler now stands, on the first Sabbath in September, 1836.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Wabash Church was organized in 1847, with O. V. Leaman, Presiding Elder, and M. S. Morrison, pastor.

Wabash Station was organized in 1858, with W. K. Kistler, pastor, who was reappointed in 1859. The following have served as pastors: 1860, R. D. Spalding; 1861, L. W. Munson; 1862-63, H. J. Meek; 1864, C. N. Snow; 1865, J. Colvener; 1866-71, S. Y. Campbell; 1868-69, M. C. Smith; 1870, H. and 72, W. J. Vigns; 1873, T. J. and 75, M. R. Mendenhall.

From the minutes of the 22d session of the Northern Indiana Conference of the M. E. Church, says the "Paris Courier": "We derive the following information as to the county of Wabash:

"From the fact that the circuits are not created with any reference to county lines, we have found it impossible to make our figures full. For instance, Kawpaw Circuit embraces a part of Miami and a part of Wabash County, and so with a number of others. It is impossible to tell what part of the statistical matter applies to one, and what to the other county. We give only those figures as applying to its wholly settled out-county."

Wabash reports 40 probationers, 405 full members, 1 church, valued at \$16,000, 1 parsonage, valued at \$699, one Sabbath-school, with 225 scholars.

La Giro having 7 probationers, 117 full members, 4 churches, valued at \$2,900, 1 parsonage, valued at \$800, and 2 Sabbath-schools; with 100 members.

North Manchester, 23 probationers, 292 full members, 3 churches, valued at \$41,000, 1 parsonage, valued at \$1,500, 8 Sabbath-schools, with 255 scholars.

Liberty Mills, 11 probationers, 76 full members, 2 churches, valued at \$2,500, 1 Sabbath-school, with 150 scholars.

La Giro, 12 probationers, 214 full members, 4 churches, valued at \$2,700, 1 parsonage, valued at \$300, 5 Sabbath-schools, with 300 scholars.

PREBYTERIAN CHURCHES IN WABASH.—In May, 1836, the First Presbyterian Church of Wabash was organized by the Rev. Samuel B. French, of Fort Wayne, Ind., who was its first ruling elder.

From 1837 to 1842, the church was under the pastoral care of the Rev. James Johnson, of Peru, who preached for it once a month. In 1842, he was succeeded by the Rev. James Thomson, who continued his pastorate till 1847, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Samuel B. Smith, who labored with the church as its pastor for two years, and was succeeded by the Rev. James Thomson, who filled a second pastorate with the church.

In Sept. 1846, the Rev. John Fairchild was settled over it as pastor, who, in Oct. 1862, was succeeded by the Rev. Wm. J. Eslick, his last pastor, and who closed his labors with the church in the spring of 1870.

The Second Presbyterian Church was organized in 1847, by the Rev. Dr. Edwards, then of Fort Wayne. The Rev. Malster R. Miller was its first pastor, who was succeeded in turn by the Rev. A. C. McClinton, Rev. J. W. McKinley, Rev. S. T. Thompson, Rev. J. W. McGregor, Rev. H. A. Curran, David Kinney, who was followed by Rev. Wm. B. Down, its last pastor.

Sept. 14, 1870, the two churches were united at the Presbyterian Church of Wabash, and in Nov. 1870, Rev. A. S. Hunt became its pastor, who was succeeded in Nov. 1872, by the Rev. Charles Light, its present successful and popular pastor.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH, WABASH.—The Rev. H. B. Price, of Hamilton Circuit, in the spring of 1816, began to preach in German at the court-house. He was so far successful as to organize a small class during the summer. The Indiana Conference then in September established the "Wabash Mission," of which Rev. J. Miller received charge. He at once began to labor zealously for the erection of a church, and in the following year saw this accomplished. The membership is now thirty-seven, who have a comfortable church in which to worship; C. G. Gwynne is the present pastor.

The Christian Church, Wabash.—organized in 1846. In the fall, a lot of male members of the society, thirty in number, started the village school-house, a mile farther out of the primitive style, where on Sabbath days the villagers occasionally congregate to hear a sermon from some evangelist, who preaches in their place.

It was here, on the first Lord's day in September, 1832, that a few disciples were gathered to hear as preaching by Daniel Johnson, an early pioneer, and who was at the same time one of the first members of the Wabash Circuit, Fort Wayne. After the destruction an or-

ganization was entered into—the nucleus of the Christian Church at Wabash.

The members of this first organization were Daniel Jackson, Lydia Jackson, Son, Lydia Jackson, Jr., James Ford, America Ford, Elizabeth Caldwell, and Susan R. Lay. After the organization, Daniel Jackson and Jas. Ford were appointed elders.

Brother Jackson made this congregation his home and labored for its success about twenty years, when he was gathered to his fathers on the 23rd day of July, 1824.

There were then a number of different pastors located here at various times, who preached occasionally for the brethren, but

services were not regular for a number of years, owing to the limited membership. The court-house and several other buildings as could be procured were used until March, 1867, when the Baptist house was secured for the purpose of holding meetings when not convened on that denomination. In July, 1865, the foundations of the present edifice on the corner of Miami and Hill Streets were laid, and the dedicatory services held on Sunday, Jan. 26, 1871. The building is of brick and stone, and cost in the neighborhood of \$10,000. It is a fine structure, and is the present pastor, and the membership of the church numbers about 245 persons.

Statistics of Religious Denominations, Census of 1870.

denominations	males	females	total
All denominations	53	71	18,900
Baptist	25	28	4,400
Christians	13	13	4,000
Presby.	1	1	300
Lutheran	5	8	800
Methodist	24	24	5,600
Episcopal	1	1	1,000
Roman Catholic	1	1	1,000
United Brethren in Christ	5	6	600

PERSONAL SKETCHES.

FIRST WHITE NATIVE.

In a former brief history of the settlement of the county written by Hon. Elijah Hackleman, in the year 1860, it was stated that one John Willson, a son of Robert Willson, was the first white child born in the county. Mr. Hackleman Keller had given that as his recollection of the facts in the case, in answer to Mr. Hackleman's inquiry, but upon subsequent thought he remembered that he had carried her son (Jonathan Keller, of Wabash, then a babe but a few weeks old) with her at the time of attending the ceremonies incident to the nuptials of the young Willson ascend into the world, thus establishing the fact that her son was born first of the two, and was consequently the first white native of the county of Wabash.

ROBERT STEWART.

Robert Stewart, Esq., was born on the 4th of July, 1824, in the village of Uniontown, Belmont County, Ohio. His father, James Stewart, was a native of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and descended originally from Irish parents. He was married in 1821 to Miss Mary Wellman, whose parents were among the earliest pioneers of Eastern Ohio. They were of English descent.

Robert Stewart was married Feb. 12th, 1846, to Miss Elizabeth Orser, a native of Coshocton County, Ohio. In September, 1853, Mr. Stewart emigrated to Wabash County, and settled in Liberty Township, in the same section where he now resides. Since that time he has been one of the leading men of the township, and also of the county, filling at the present time the responsible office of county commissioner. He was township trustee for six years previous to his election to the present office. Politically, he is a staunch Republican; religiously, a consistent member of the Christian church, which both he and his wife joined previous to marriage; and, socially, a great favorite in the society in which he lives.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have been the parents of a family of thirteen children, eleven of whom are living at the present time. A sketch of their very pleasant homestead is given on another page of this work.

CHARLES R. SCOTT.

One of a family of eleven children, was born in Fayette County, Ind., in the year 1813. His parents were probably Virginians by birth, but came to this State from Tennessee in about the year 1805. They at first settled in the southern part of the State, at no great distance from the Kentucky line; and were frequently obliged to return on horseback across the border in order to purchase the necessities of life, which the stubborn wilderness as yet refused to furnish them.

Mr. C. R. Scott was married in Fayette County, in the year of 1832, to Miss Mary Chumley, and in 1835 emigrated to this county of Liberty Township, where he entered one hundred and twenty acres of land on the place which is now his home. Here he experienced the common lot of the pioneer, one of much solitary toil and many privations; but in the end succeeded in clearing up and fitting for cultivation the large farm which he at present owns. At the time of his coming here, wolves, bears, wild turkeys, and wild honey were very plenty in the woods, and, excepting the first, contributed largely to the supply of the woodland's table. The former pests were great annoyances in many ways. At the time of his coming Mr. Scott brought a small flock of sheep with him, which required the close watching to protect them in the cleared pasture during the day, and had to be housed in a securely covered pen at night. The wolves came so near them one night, however, that they broke out the door of the pen in their flight and escaped to the woods, where they were very soon destroyed.

On the 24th day of July, 1854, his beloved partner was removed by the hand of death, after a short but painful illness. She had been the devoted mother of a family of five children.

Three of Mr. Scott's sons were in the war of the rebellion, and one lost his life in the service of his country. He was killed on the field of Shiloh or at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, about the 7th of April, 1862. The precise date and locality of his death are, and ever will remain, shrouded in mystery.

Mr. Scott was married to his present wife in January of 1856. Her name was Hester Watson, the relict of Charles Watson of Huntington County. Only one of her four children by her former husband is now living, and he is engaged in following the profession of school-teaching in Kansas.

Since his second marriage Mr. Scott has had three children, all of whom are living. Though not a member of any church, he is a strictly moral and upright man, and commands the respect and confidence of all who know him. Mrs. Scott is a member of the Baptist Church.

A fine view of the neat and tasteful residence which forms their present home, is to be seen on another page of this work.

JOHN F. KNIPPLE.

One of the older settlers and leading citizens of La Grange Township, emigrated from Ohio in November, 1851. He was born in Warren County, Ohio, in 1816, of German parentage, both father and mother having emigrated from the old world to the new when they were children.

Mr. Knipple was initiated in early life to the choice of his heart, a Miss Mary Keeling, who is still his devoted wife. She also was a native of Warren County, Ohio, where she was born November 12, 1816. They have been the parents of nine children, several of whom are married; one son, William, being engaged in the hardware trade in La Grange village, and one of the principal business men of the place.

Mr. John F. Knipple now lives in a very pleasant locality south of the Wabash River in La Grange Township, where he has recently erected a neat and tasteful residence, a view of which goes to embellish the pages of this work. Both he and his wife have long been members of the Methodist Church, and are universally esteemed and respected throughout the community in which they live.

JOHN AUGHBINBAUGH.

The biography of the one whose name heads this sketch furnishes a notable example of what industry and good financial management may accomplish, even when hindered by the possession of average bodily health and strength. In the spring of 1844, John Aughbinbaugh came to the then straggling village of North Manchester, in poor health, without money, and an entire stranger. Having a soldier by trade, he opened a small shop there—the first in the place—having managed to borrow money enough to make a start with. In the course of time he accumulated a sufficient amount to enable him to buy out Richard Heley's tavern stand, and in 1847 to start a drug store. A general grocery, dry goods, and hardware establishment was subsequently added, and in course of time he came to own more than one-half the town of Manchester.

A close calculator, though by no means a generous man, he has been remarkably successful from the very first. On the evening spring after his arrival in the place a total stranger, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and afterwards appointed Postmaster, serving in the former capacity five years, and fulfilling the duties of the latter seven.

In April of 1855, Mr. Aughbinbaugh, having at that time a large family and becoming tired of town life, sold out his interests in the village and bought a part of the large farm on which he is at present residing.

At the time of his coming to the country Mr. Aughbinbaugh brought with him a pony which he had purchased of the Wyandotte Indians (with whom he had passed seven years of his younger life very happily) and the pony is at the present time, May 17th, still living. Her age, according to the best information at hand, is thirty-six years.

JACOB THOMAS.

Jacob Thomas, one of twelve children of Benjamin and Ann Thomas, was born in Butler County, Ohio, in August, 1825.

At the age of twenty-six years, he emigrated from Ohio to Wabash County, settling in Liberty Township in 1851. In

1855, he was married to Miss Phoebe Coomer. They have a family of eight children.

Mr. Thomas is one of the substantial men of Liberty Township. A view of his pleasantly situated home is given on another page of this work.

JONATHAN SCOTT.

The one whose name heads this sketch was born January 26, 1816, in Fayette County, Indiana. On the 4th of January, 1845, he came to the then new and unexplored wilds of Wabash County, and settled in Liberty Township, where he has since resided. On the 1st of Nov. 1840, he was married to Mary Pearson, who was born in Granger County, Tenn., August 18, 1824.

Her father, Mahlon Pearson, is still living in the township, and has already reached advanced years, having been born Jan. 10, 1797. His father moved to Jefferson County, Tenn., when he was nine years of age. He first moved to Wabash County Nov. 9, 1834. He entered the first forty acres of land in Liberty Township, and served on the jury and jury ever impounded in Wabash County. He was the father of eleven children. Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Scott raised a family of three children, two sons, and one daughter. Both sons served in the war of the Rebellion, and the older one died in the service of his country at Otterville, Mo., Dec. 16, 1861.

Mr. Scott has already passed the prime of life, but is still in the vigorous enjoyment of his faculties, both bodily and mental. He is one of the leading citizens of the township, and is distinguished for his many acts of public spirit.

His farm is well improved, and ornamented by a tasteful home-like residence, a fine view of which is given on another page.

DR. T. R. BRADY.

Among the rising young men and prominent practitioners of this county stands Dr. T. R. Brady, of Lincolnville. His father, William Brady, was a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, where he was born July 1st, 1816. He moved to Wabash County in October, 1840, where the subject of this sketch first opened his eyes to the light of the world on the 21st day of January, 1843. He was married to his first wife on the 1st of April, 1863, who was a daughter of Thomas Dougherty, and died within less than a year of her wedding day. Mr. Brady's second marriage took place June 2d, 1870, his bride being a daughter of John Brown, of Huntington. They now have a family of three children. Mr. Brady graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, and settled at Lincolnville, where he has since pursued the practice of his profession in such a way as to gain the esteem and hearty good will of the entire community, being respected as a private citizen and trusted as a physician. His residence, which has a very fine situation just north of the little village, is pictured on another page of this work.

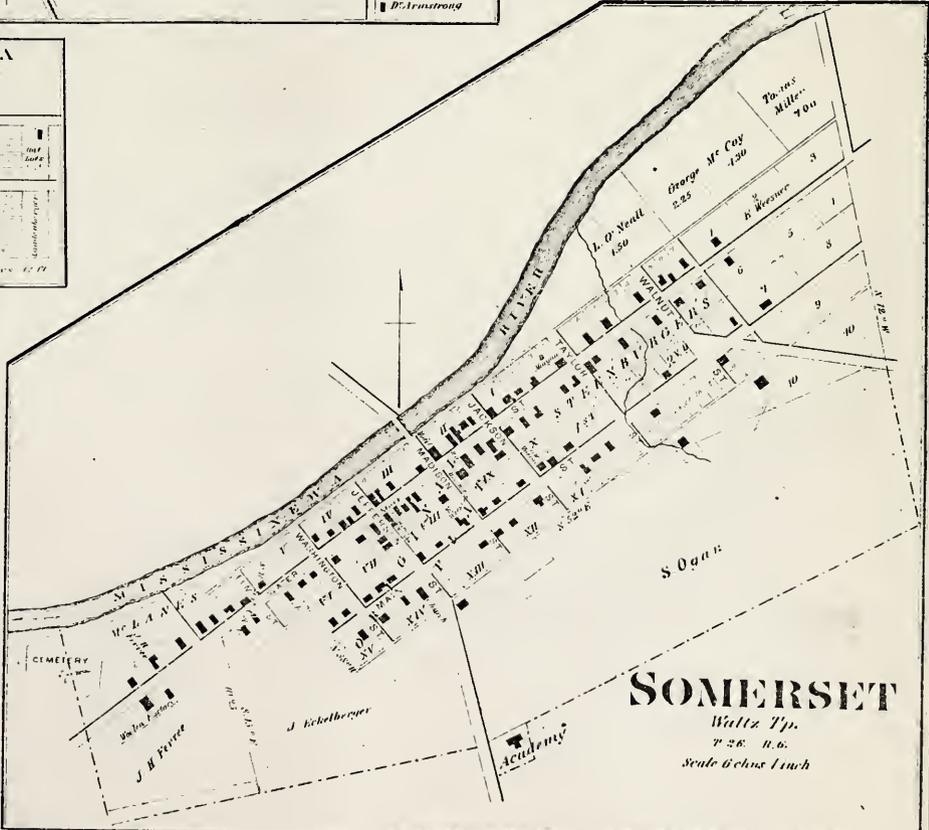
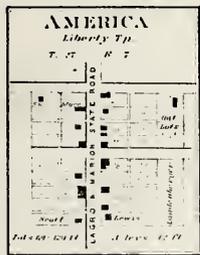
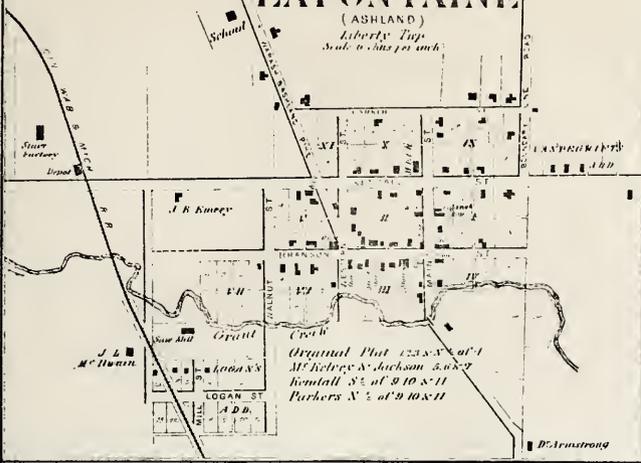
JOHN FALL.

Daniel Fall was born in 1778 in Guilford County, North Carolina, and emigrated to Preble County, Ohio, in 1805. He served six months in the war of 1812. Mary, his wife, daughter of Jacob and Barbara Christmas, was born in Guilford County, North Carolina, in 1782, and came with her parents to Ohio in 1803. John Fall—subject of present sketch—son of Daniel and Mary Fall, was born in Preble County, Ohio, January 23d, 1812. Anna Fall, his wife, daughter of Samuel and Barbara Lewis, was born in Augusta County, Virginia, November 2d, 1817. John and Anna Fall removed from Preble County, Ohio, to Wabash County, Indiana, in 1848, and located on the farm on which they now live. Their family consisted of five sons and one daughter (the youngest son deceased). The eldest son, S. M. Fall, with his family, removed to Bradley County, Kansas, in 1871. James R. Harvey, the only daughter, and her family reside in Gibson County, Ohio. The three remaining sons reside in Wabash County, mostly on the old homestead. All are farmers except the third son, Jacob, who is engaged in the dry-goods business in Dear, Indiana.

58-9

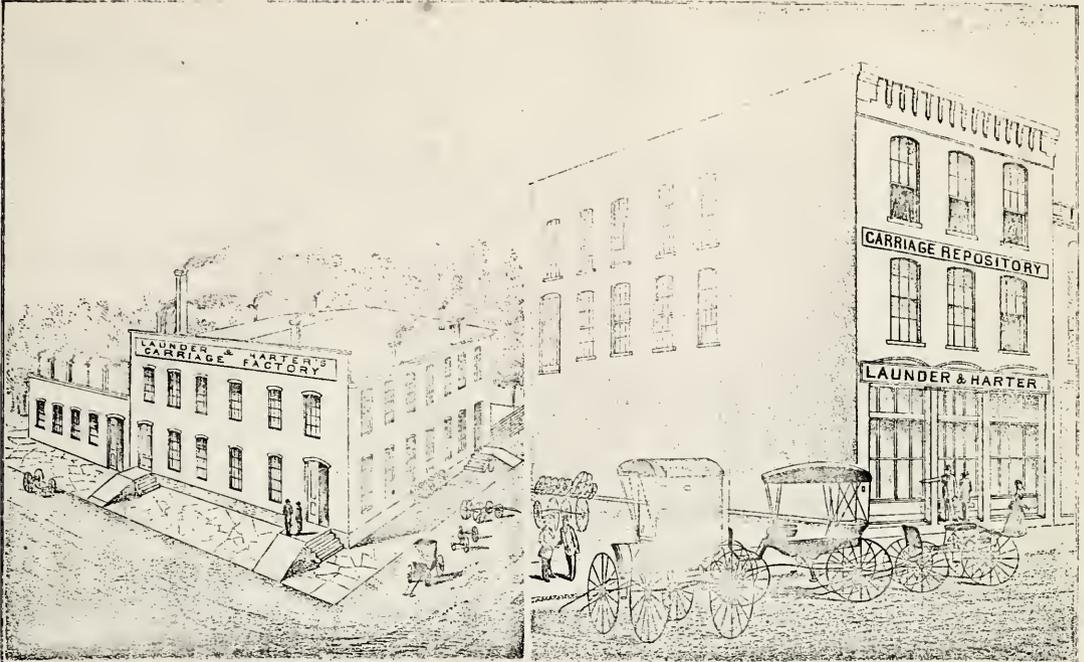
LAFONTAINE

(ASHLAND)
Liberty Twp.
Scale 6' to one inch



SOMERSET

Waltz Twp.
7' 26" N. 6.
Scale 6' to one inch



FACTORY SOUTH OF CANAL, WABASH, INDIANA.

REPOSITORY ON MARKET ST. WABASH, IND.

ESTABLISHED IN 1853.

W. H. LAUNDER,
 EDWARD HARTER,
 ALFRED HARTER,
 J. MILTON HARTER.

LAUNDER & HARTER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fine Carriages, Open and Top Buggies, Spring Wagons,
 Track Wagons, Sulkyies, etc.

A large and well assorted stock always on exhibition at our Repository on MARKET STREET. All styles of vehicles built to order, and all work warranted in every respect for one year.

We make a specialty of Miller's Eureka and Steadman's Patent Two-bow Top. We have adhered strictly to the use of first-class material, and the increase in our trade from year to year encourages us to build *only* No. 1 work in the future. The superior quality, extra fine finish, and remarkable endurance of our work must and *shall* be its greatest recommendations.

NOTE.—Not having room enough in our present quarters, we have purchased ground across the Canal, and are now making preparations for building a more commodious factory there on the plan shown in the above engraving.



RESIDENCE OF DR. T. R. BRADY, LINCOLNVILLE, WABASH CO. IND.

RESIDENCE OF JOHN F. KNIPPLE, LA GRO TP. WABASH CO. IND.



FARM RESIDENCE OF JOHN FALL, SEC. 19, LA GRO TP. WABASH CO. IND.



RESIDENCE OF R. & S. C. CARSON, SEC. 22, CHESTER TP. WABASH CO. IND.



FARM RESIDENCE OF JOHN AUGHINBAUGH, SEC. 15, CHESTER TP. WABASH CO. IND.

(Continued from page 57.)

CHRIS. ELY.

Was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, in the year 1831. His parents, John and Mary Ely, were natives of that locality, having been born and raised there. John Ely was one of a family of six children, four of whom are now living.

Mr. Chris. Ely first came to this county with his parents in 1841, having spent the previous ten years in Ohio. The years of 1852 and '53 he spent in California, and soon after his return was married (in November, 1855) to a lady in Kosciusko County, Indiana. He has four children, whose names are as follows: Anna Ely, Frank W. Ely, Samuel E. Ely, Daisy E. Ely.

Mr. Chris. Ely is one of the best and most industrious in this county, and the possessor of a most beautiful country home, which once seen is not soon forgotten. A fine sketch of the place is given on another page of this work.

MR. O. S. FERREE.

Among the most prominent citizens of Somerset stands Mr. O. S. Ferree, who has been during the last four years engaged in the drug business in that place. Mr. Ferree was born in Rush County in this State, and came to this county first in 1856. In 1870 he opened a drug store in Somerset where he has built up a flourishing trade, and at the same time gained the admiration and esteem of all his fellow-citizens.

SCALE OF THE MAPS.

The township maps in this work are drawn on a uniform scale of two inches to the mile, or forty chains to the inch. Each sixteenth of an inch on the maps, therefore, represents ten rods of ground. As each quarter-section is one hundred and sixty rods in length, a strip one rod in width will make one acre, ten rods ten acres, and so on. With a little care any one can make such changes in the maps as may be necessary from year to year.

IN CONCLUSION.

Having sketched with some fulness the various incidents of the county's history, and spoken of its natural characteristics, it remains for the writer to say a parting word.

"The achievement of subduing a forest or 'cutting a country out of the woods,' as some have expressed it, has been accomplished. The trials, hardships, and labor incident to pioneer life have been performed by a generation now passing away. Many of them, indeed, fell by the wayside, and laid them down to die ere the task was half accomplished. With those that remained, their hair is whitening, their cheeks growing furrowed, and their steps tottering, but their eyes still glisten as they recount in striking words and homely phrases the stirring scenes of their life.

Old men, and true! My your remaining days be made happy by the kind offices of grateful descendants, and when at last, wearied with life's cares and conflicts, you sink to rest, may your memory ever be revered by posterity.

But though these men did so much, though the achievements of the past forty years have been so great, a ho can set bounds to what is yet to be accomplished in the future? Already three-quarters of the nineteenth century are gone, and yet what may not be done ere the twentieth dawns? New occasions bring new duties, and the generation now entering the stage of action cannot afford to rest on the laurels their fathers have won. They would prove unworthy sons of noble sires.

Small a space as this little community fills on the map of the globe, it is not too small to make itself felt in the coming years. Thus its sons and daughters may make the most of the advantages which the sturdy pioneers have won with the labors of their lifetimes, it is necessary that they should follow honored and peaceful pursuits, ever shunning idleness and evil, and by striving to be good and to become better, live such lives that the world may be the better for their having lived.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE OLD RELIABLE MARBLE WORKS.

Among the enterprising manufacturers of Wabash County we must not omit to mention the extensive marble works of Messrs. Ely & Nye, situated at the corner of Main and Wabash streets. These gentlemen have been located here ever since 1845, and their trade has been steadily growing until now, in amount and character of work produced, they are the leading establishment of the kind in the county. One reason for the superior quality of their work, both of the firm being practical men and understanding their business in all the various branches, and keeping themselves fully posted in all the improvements and novelties. Messrs. Ely & Nye are capable and courteous business men, and have fairly won the confidence they enjoy.

INDIANA COLLEGE OF FINE ARTS AND PHOTOGRAPHY, WABASH, IND.

This Institution was founded to meet the growing demand for a knowledge of artistic subjects, both by the public and by the photographer, who nearly monopolizes the important office of recording the personal appearance of the present generation for the benefit of the next.

Instruction is given to ladies and gentlemen in all branches of Drawing and Painting, and in the various scientific subjects which Photography employs in the service of fine art, as, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Artistic Anatomy, Natural History, etc.

Besides personal and class instruction, the course includes lectures upon Art Criticism, embracing the works of ancient and modern Painters, Landscape Gardening, Architecture, and other subjects of practical importance to the artist, and of equal interest to the art-loving public.

The President, Byron W. McLean, A. M., Ph. D., is assisted by a full corps of experienced artists, enabling the College to operate a well-appointed photographic gallery for the practical instruction of students, as well as the accommodation of those who desire artistic work of any description from the cheap card photograph to a life-size portrait in oil or water-colors.

The School and Art Gallery occupy commodious buildings on the corner of Wabash and Canal streets, where an hour may be well spent in examining the fine pictures which adorn the walls.

List of Principal County Officers from organization of County in 1835, up to Officers elected for 1875.

YEAR.	CLERK.	TREASURER.	AUDITOR.	REC'D. R.	SHERIFF.	SURVEYOR.	COMMISSIONERS.
1835	William Steele.	Hugh Hanna.	Some of the duties pertaining to this office were for several years discharged by the Clerk, "Co. Sgt." and other officers.	William Steele.	Wm. Johnston.	.....	Stearns Fisher, Levi Barr, Alpheus Blackman.
1836	"	"	"	"	Alpheus Blackman.	.....	Jonathan Keller, Levi Barr, Ira Barr.
1837	"	"	"	"	J. R. Cox.	.....	Jonathan Keller, W. T. Ross, Ira Barr.
1838	"	"	"	"	"	"	J. H. Ray, W. T. Ross, Ira Barr.
1839	"	"	"	"	Wm. Steele, Jr.	John Shallenberg.	M. Knapp, W. T. Ross, Ira Barr.
1840	"	"	"	"	"	"	M. Knapp, W. T. Ross, Ira Barr.
1841	"	"	"	"	William Dickson.	"	M. Knapp, W. T. Ross, William Johnston.
1842	Joseph Hopkins.	"	"	"	"	"	Jesse D. Scott, W. T. Ross, William Johnston.
1843	"	"	"	"	Wm. Steele, Jr.	"	Jesse D. Scott, W. T. Ross, William Johnston.
1844	"	"	"	"	"	"	Jesse D. Scott, W. T. Ross, William Johnston.
1845	"	"	"	"	Wm. Caldwell.	"	Thomas Ruble, W. T. Ross, William Johnston.
1846	"	"	"	"	"	"	Thomas Ruble, J. J. Shaubert, J. H. Keller.
1847	"	"	William Steele, Jr.	"	H. M. Stephenson.	"	Thomas Ruble, J. J. Shaubert, J. H. Keller.
1848	"	Erastus Bingham.	"	"	"	"	James Storps, J. J. Shaubert, J. H. Keller.
1849	John C. Sirey.	"	"	"	"	"	James Storps, Jacob Vandergift, Henry Latz.
1850	"	"	"	"	"	"	James Storps, Jacob Vandergift, M. Kircher.
1851	Archibald Stitt.	"	"	"	Berj. Pauling.	.....	M. R. Crabb, Isaac Wansley, M. Kircher.
1852	"	"	"	"	"	.....	M. R. Crabb, Isaac Wansley, M. Kircher.
1853	"	"	"	"	"	.....	M. Kircher, Isaac Wansley, Josiah Bowles.
1854	"	"	"	"	"	"	M. Kircher, Isaac Wansley, John Wherrett.
1855	Calvin Cowgill.	T. B. McCarty.	Levia Sheets.	Moses Scott.	"	"	James Comstock, Isaac Wansley, John Wherrett.
1856	"	"	"	"	"	"	J. L. Sailors, Isaac Wansley, R. G. Arnold.
1857	"	"	"	"	"	"	J. L. Sailors, Isaac Wansley, R. G. Arnold.
1858	"	"	"	"	"	"	J. L. Sailors, Isaac Wansley, R. G. Arnold.
1859	Elijah Huckleman.	David Thompson.	"	Moses Scott.	Mason I. Thomas.	A. P. Ferry.	J. L. Sailors, Isaac Wansley, R. G. Arnold.
1860	"	"	"	"	"	"	Elijah Wessner, Mark Stratton, R. G. Arnold.
1861	"	"	"	"	"	"	Elijah Wessner, Mark Stratton, R. G. Arnold.
1862	"	"	"	"	"	"	Elijah Wessner, Mark Stratton, R. G. Arnold.
1863	"	"	"	"	"	"	Elijah Wessner, Mark Stratton, R. G. Arnold.
1864	"	Eliza Hubbard.	Alanson P. Ferry.	John Piper.	Jas. M. Furrow.	S. S. Ewing.	W. H. Thompson, Isaac Wansley, M. Kircher.
1865	"	"	"	"	"	"	W. H. Thompson, Isaac Wansley, M. Kircher.
1866	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dillard Ross, Isaac Wansley, M. Kircher.
1867	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dillard Ross, Isaac Wansley, M. Kircher.
1868	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dillard Ross, Isaac Wansley, M. Kircher.
1869	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dillard Ross, Isaac Wansley, M. Kircher.
1870	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dillard Ross, Isaac Wansley, M. Kircher.
1871	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dillard Ross, Isaac Wansley, M. Kircher.
1872	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dillard Ross, Isaac Wansley, M. Kircher.
1873	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dillard Ross, Isaac Wansley, M. Kircher.
1874	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dillard Ross, Isaac Wansley, M. Kircher.
1875	Jim P. Ross.	R. M. Donabson.	W. S. Stitt.	"	Harvey F. Wood	"	Robert Stewart, Wiley S. Jordan, John Dufon.



FARM RESIDENCE OF WARREN MASON. LA GRO TP WABASH CO INDIANA.



FARM RESIDENCE OF ALONZO MASON SEC 22 T27 R7 LA GRO TP WABASH CO INDIANA

WARREN AND ALONZO MASON.

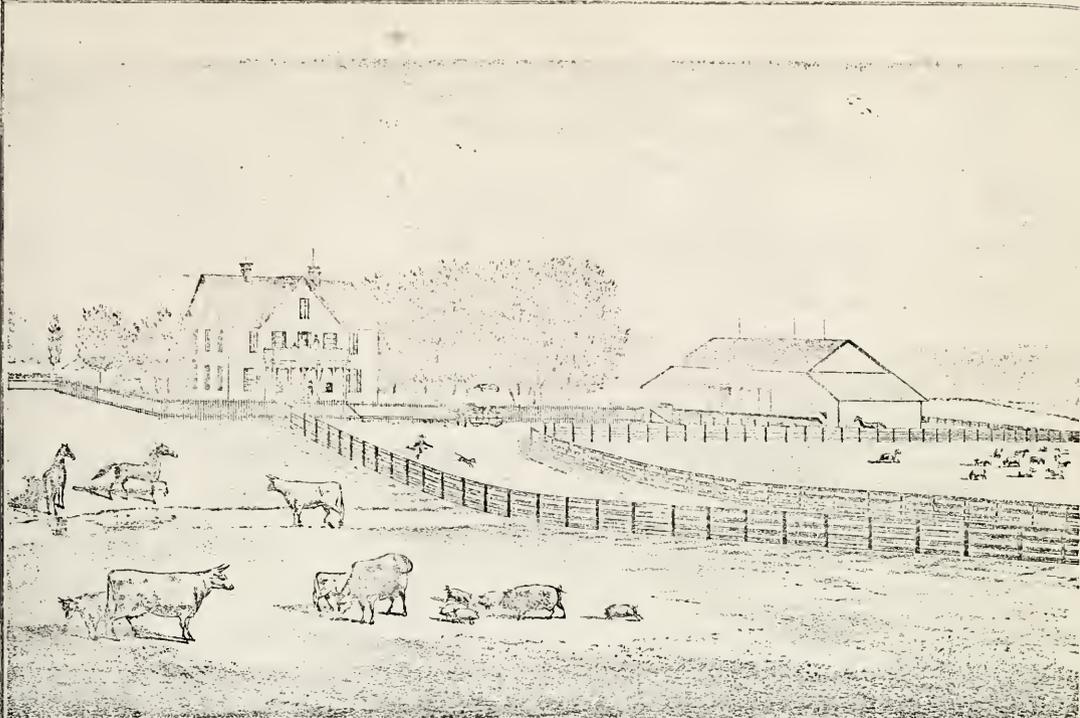
WARREN and ALONZO MASON, whose residences are pictured above, and who live on farms adjoining each other in La Gro Township, trace their ancestry back to one unbroken line, to one Sampson Mason, who was a soldier or dragoon in the republican army of Oliver Cromwell, in 1642. From the few items of history that can be gathered regarding him, he is in all probability belonged to the famous "Ironsides" regiment of cavalry which performed such prodigies of valor at the battle of Marston, fought in 1644.

Sampson Mason came to this country about the year 1659, and settled in the early Puritan town of Rehoboth. On account of his Baptist principles, he did not recored that he was only allowed the privileges of a sojourner there though, in course of time, he became one of the founders of the township of Swansey, south of Rehoboth, where the religious profession of a Baptist—even at that day of persecution for conscience sake—did not deter any one from the enjoyment of civil rights. His wife, the mother of the Mason family, was Mary Butterworth, also a native of England. They raised a family of thirteen children.

Warren and Alonzo Mason belong to the seventh generation of the children of Stephen Mason, the soldier who fought under Cromwell. Their father, Horatio Mason, was born in 1797, in Fairfield, Herkimer Co, New York. He married Amelia Periss, who was a year younger than himself, in Connersville, Ind, July 24th, 1819. She was a native of Adams, Berkshire Co, Massachusetts. Their children were: Manala Mason, born March 19th, 1821; Warren Mason, born April 11th, 1823; Alonzo Mason, born Nov. 13th, 1824; Amelia Mason, born Dec. 16th, 1826. Warren Mason, the eldest son of Horatio Mason, was mar-

ried to Mary Hanley, March 2, 1845. They have had seven children, but two of whom are living, Oliver H. Mason, born Oct. 21st, 1867, Owen W. Mason, born Sept. 29th, 1885. Alonzo Mason, the second son of Horatio Mason, was married to Elizabeth Green, September 11th, 1845. They had five children, all of whom are living, viz, Charlotte Mason, born Aug. 15th, 1849; Albert Mason, born Dec. 20th, 1843; Ernest Mason, born March 24, 1851; Lawrence Mason, born Aug. 22d, 1873; Marietta Mason, born June 4th, 1863. Alonzo Mason came to this county in 1851, and Warren in 1853. Both are enterprising citizens, model farmers, and among the foremost men of the county. They are staunch Republicans, and though never seeking office, have held many public positions of responsibility and trust. Warren is now President of the New Holland Turpicks Company, and owns in that corporation more than double the stock controlled by any other member. Alonzo has filled the trying and responsible office of County Commissioner, and both have been County Real Estate Appraisers.

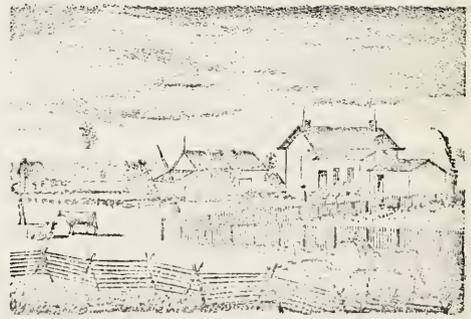
Alonzo Mason joined the Christian church in his youthful days, and has ever been a consistent member of that denomination; while Warren, though not an active member of any religious organization, has ever thrown his influence on the side of education, virtue, and morality. Every worthy public enterprise has always found in them most generous supporters. If more than an ordinary success has been attained by them in the affairs of life, and the accumulation of property, it furnishes to the young men of the rising generation a worthy example of what may be accomplished by earnest, energetic, and persevering labors, good management, and a strict regard for the rights and privileges of others.



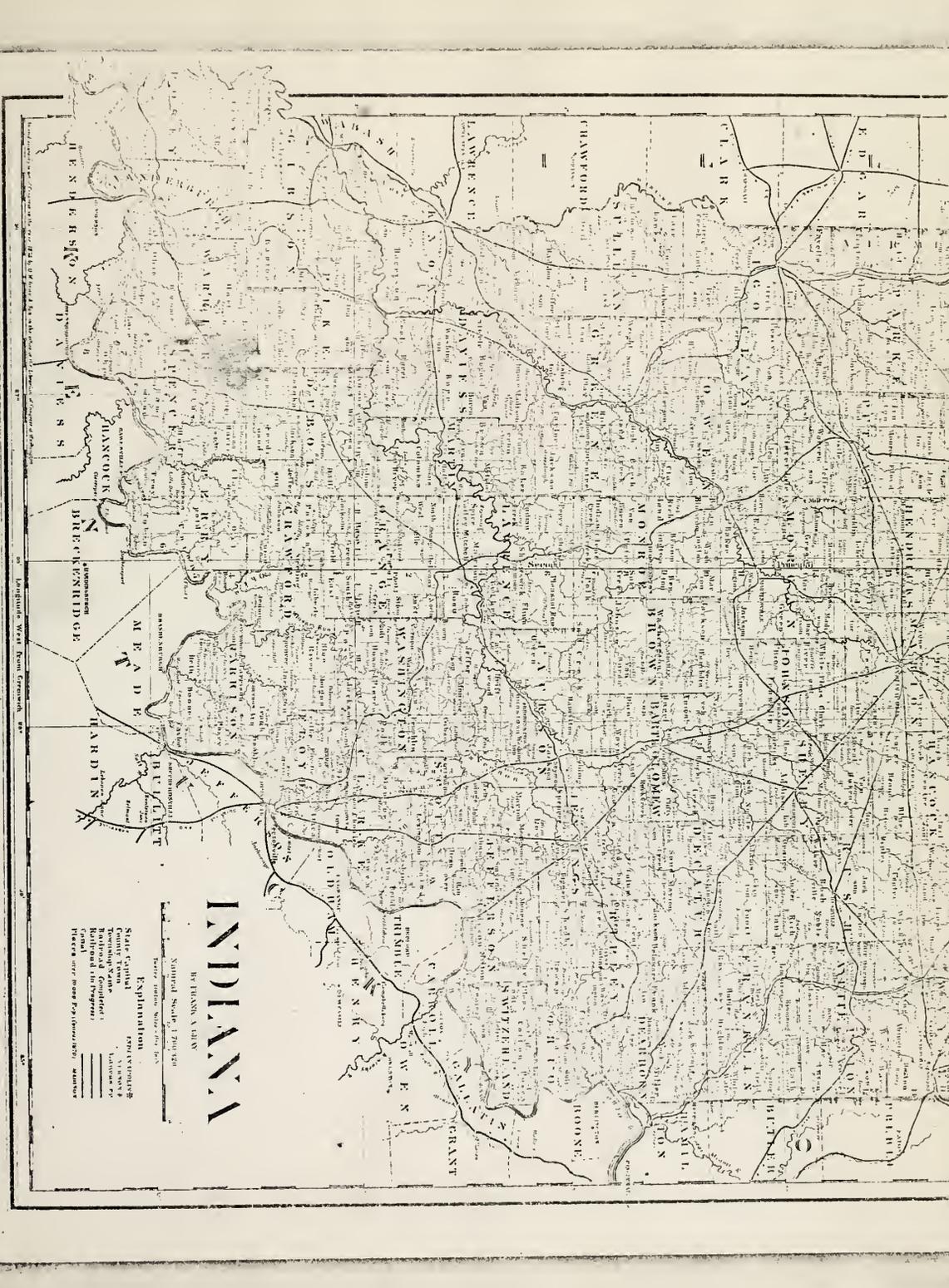
FARM RESIDENCE OF CHRIS. EBY, SEC.32.T.29.R.6. PAW PAW TP. WABASH CO. INDIANA.



FARM RESIDENCE OF JONAS LUKENS, SEC.12 T29 R5 PLEASANT TP WABASH CO IND.



FARM RES. OF SAMUEL HUBBARD SEC.30 T29 R6 NOBLE TP WABASH CO IND.



INDIANA

BY HENRIK A. CARL

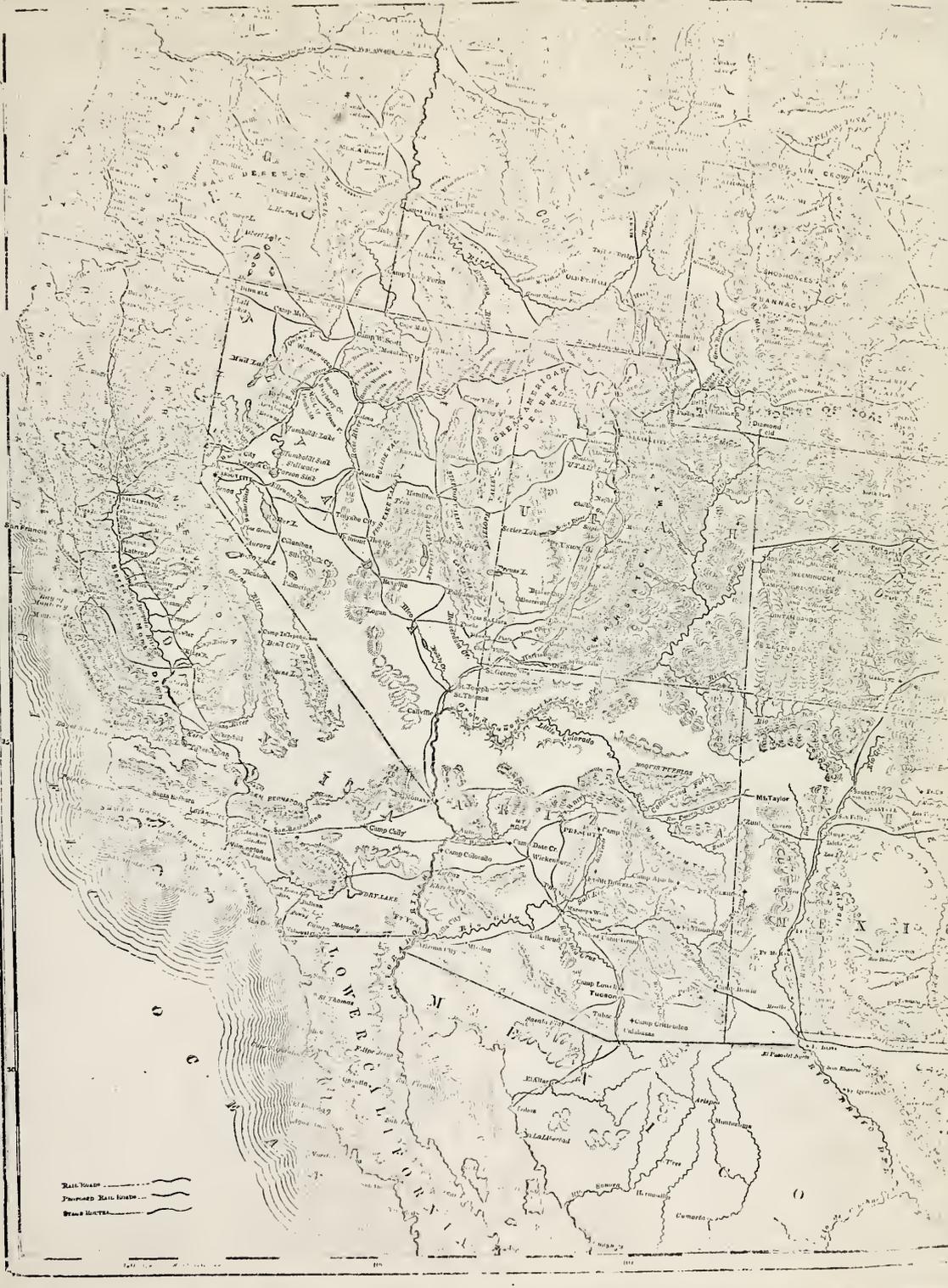
Natural Scale 1:250,000

1890

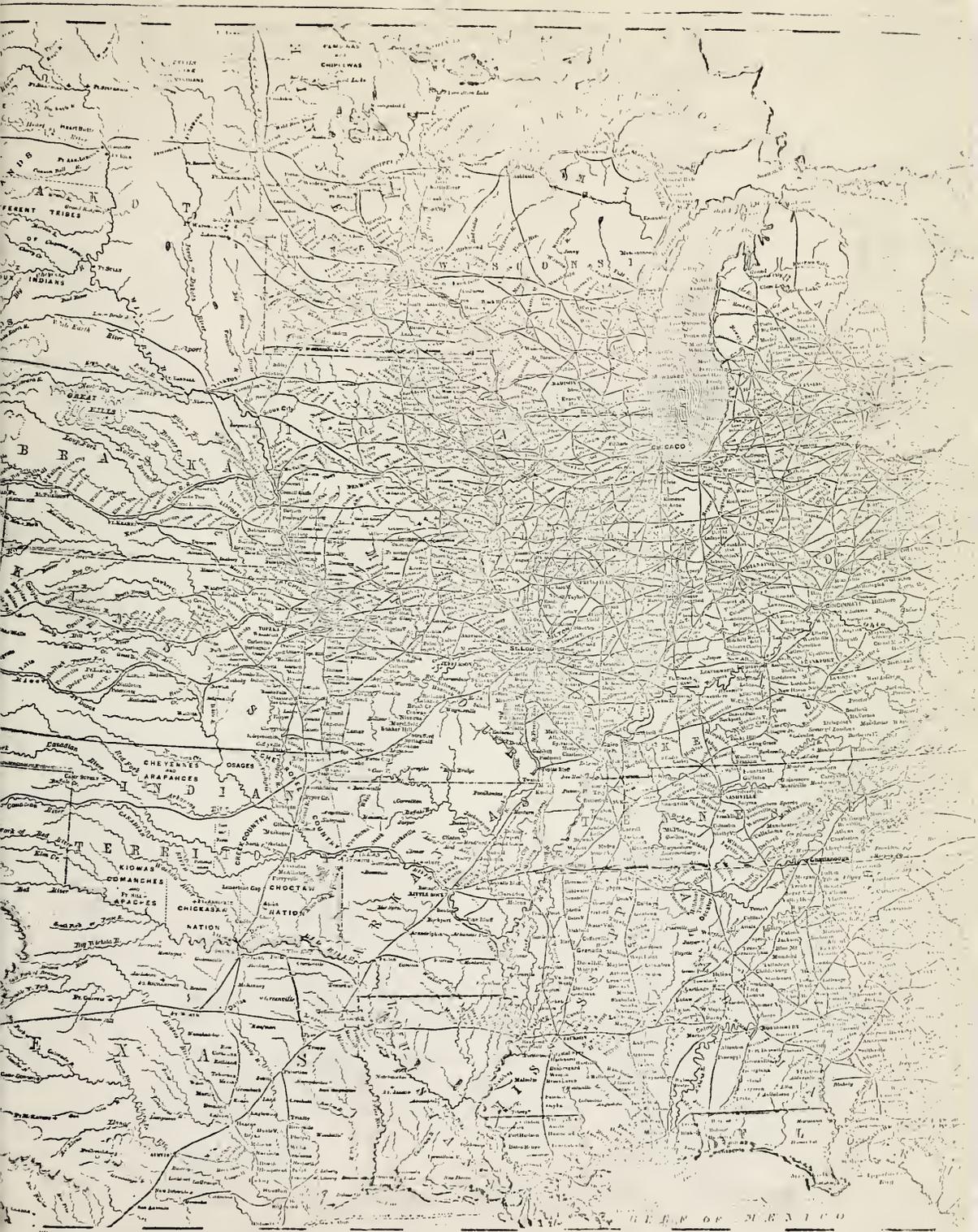
Explanation	1890
State Capital	Indianapolis
County Seat	Various
Township Name	Various
Railroad	Various
Canal	Various
Water	Various
Marsh	Various
Swamp	Various
Other	Various

Longitude West from Greenwich

Latitude



Rail Road
 Proposed Rail Road
 Water Course

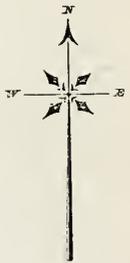
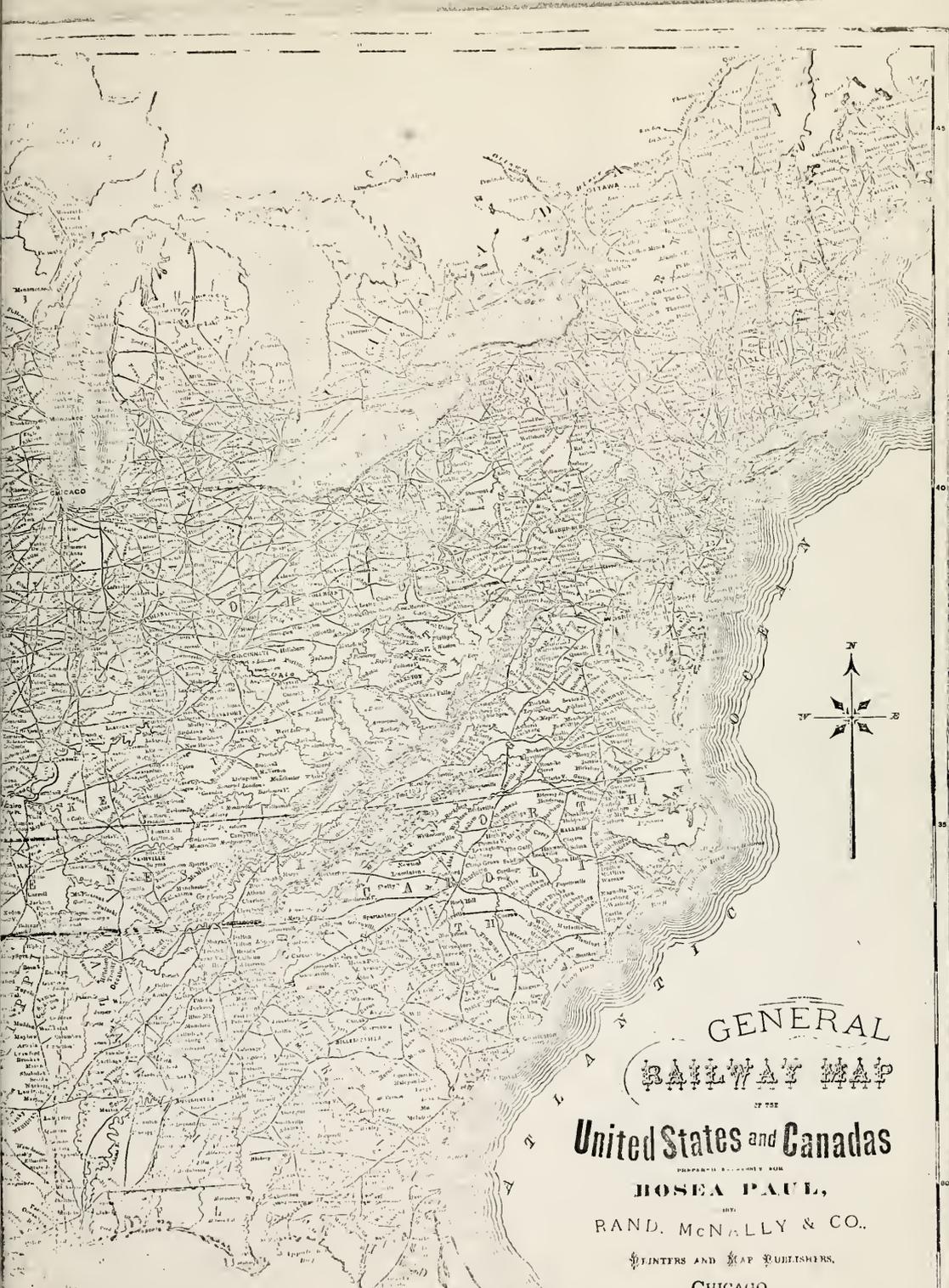


RECENT TRIBES
OF
INDIANS

GREAT
PLAINS

CHEYENNE
AND
ARAPACHES
INDIANS
OSAGES
INDIANS
CHICKASAW
INDIANS
CHOCTAW
INDIANS

INDIAN
NATIONS



**GENERAL
RAILWAY MAP**

OF 752

United States and Canadas

PROPORTION TO ACTUAL SIZE

HOSEA PAUL,

REV.

RAND. McNALLY & CO.,

PRINTERS AND MAP PUBLISHERS,

CHICAGO.

